

Rural District of Chichester

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1945

BY

ERIC WARD

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CHICHESTER :

MOORE & TILLYER LTD., 39 EAST STREET.

1946

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :
DR. H. L. LUCKING

Vice-Chairman :
MR. A. A. JACQUES

Chairman of the Council ;
MR. E. G. ARNELL, J.P.

MR. G. ANSON BAYLEY	MR. JOHN LANGMEAD
MRS. E. BRUNDRETT	MR. H. M. LEWIS
LT.-COL. S. F. BURNE	MR. W. LOVEYS
BRIGADIER G. A. HARE	MR. G. S. MUIR
MAJOR H. W. HARRIS	SIR PERCY L. ORDE
MRS. E. L. HOPWOOD	MR. P. S. PARRIS
MR. G. J. HORTON	MR. A. E. WHITING

MR. R. A. HUBBARD

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

S. T. TAYLOR : α *

L. J. LEWIS : α

W. K. FRIPP e † (on Active Service)

W. F. STRAWBRIDGE α † p (returned for service with Camberwell Metropolitan Borough Council, 30th November, 1945).

Civil Defence Casualty Services

Staff Officer and Lay Assistant

H. E. WATTS—resigned 30th June, 1945

Rodent Operator and Lay Assistant

MISS B. D. JEWELL—appointed Lay Assistant, 1st May, 1945

Lay Assistants

MRS. I. M. ANDERSON—appointed 17th September, 1945

MR. J. R. GRIEVE—appointed 27th August, 1945

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk—LEONARD BAILEY

J. W. WESTBROOK.

R. C. AUSTIN—on Active Service from 6th June, 1942.

MRS. V. I. V. KEMP—resigned 31st August, 1945.

MRS. J. I. BUCKLAND—resigned 9th June, 1945.

MRS. D. I. LANE—resigned 20th October, 1945.

D. W. MATTHEWS.

MRS. S. MILLER—appointed 18th August, 1945. Resigned 15th Sept., 1945.

MISS P. E. PERRIN—appointed 15th October, 1945.

MRS. P. T. ALLCOCK—appointed 10th December, 1945.

: Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

α Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

* Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene.

† Additional Sanitary Inspector.

e Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Examination Board.

p Certificate in Sanitary Science.

September, 1946.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Chichester Rural District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the health of the Chichester Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1945. This Report is the thirteenth since the formation of the Rural District under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933.

The restrictions on the grounds of national security previously imposed on the publication of the population and other statistics in the Annual Report have been withdrawn, but owing to continued shortage of paper, the Report is still to be in a somewhat abridged form.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of almost seven years of war, there has been no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community.

The Birth Rate of 19.63 per 1,000 population is a decrease of 3.68 on last year's rate, but is still considerably above the general rate for England and Wales. The number of illegitimate live births show a further increase and amount to 13.93% of the total live births.

The Death Rate shows an increase from 11.93 to 13.26 per 1,000 population. This latter figure is slightly below the average for the Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the District's population at mid-1945 is 34,390, this being an increase of 1,100 over that of mid-1944.

During the year the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign has continued and 524 children received a course of protective inoculations. It is estimated that at the end of the year 44.7 per cent. of the children in the district under five years of age and 92.93 per cent. of those aged five to fifteen years were protected against diphtheria by immunisation.

The post-war problems of the District, particularly housing, water supplies and sewerage are receiving constant attention. The first group of post-war houses built by the Council, four in number, were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Included in this Report is a resumé of the Civil Defence Services which during the war were under the control of the Public Health Department. It is appropriate and fitting here to place on record my personal and sincere thanks, to all persons actively engaged in, or closely connected with the Casualty Services, for their loyal co-operation and splendid spirit in helping to secure an efficient service which successfully withstood the strain of total war for more than six years under most varied and at times exacting conditions. Reflection upon the activities of the service throughout the war leaves one with no doubt that all personnel rendered invaluable and highly creditable service to the community at large.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and consideration. I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance given to me by all members of the staff of the Public Health Department, and my appreciation of the co-operation of the Clerk and the other chief officials of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,008
Enumerated Population (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,888
Enumerated Population (National Registration Day, Oct. 1939)	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,318
Registrar-General's Estimate of population middle of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,390
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,160
Rateable Value (30th September, 1945)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£307,348
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1946)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,180

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

<i>Live Births :</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	301	280	581
Illegitimate	...	...	...	48	46	94
				<u>349</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>675</u>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population :—19.63

<i>Still Births :</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	5	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	3
				<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births :—18.86

Deaths (Males 231, Females 225)	...	...	...	...	...	456
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	...	13.26

Deaths from Puerperal Causes and Rates per 1,000 total live and still births :—

				<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rates</i>
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis				—	—
Other maternal causes	...	...		—	—
Total	...	...	...	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	10		10		20
Illegitimate	...	3		2		5
Total	...	<u>13</u>		<u>12</u>		<u>25</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	37.04
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	34.42
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	53.19

Death Rates per 1,000 population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.23
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.38
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	1.10
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2.06

Principal Zymotic Diseases : Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria	0.17
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age) ...	2
Death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	2.96

Section 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

There has been little change in the conditions of the District apart from those occasioned by the termination of hostilities both in Europe and the Far East.

The number of evacuees and Service personnel billeted in the district gradually fell, and the derequisitioning of premises by the Service Authorities commenced, but owing to their dilapidated condition, very few houses were fit for civilian reoccupation by the end of the year. In the Autumn a start was made with the removal of wartime road blocks and beach obstructions, but the coastal holiday resorts of the district were still at the end of the year only shadows of their former selves.

Agriculture remains the staple industry, whilst forestry provides employment for a fair number of persons. Italian prisoners of war were employed in these industries until towards the end of the year when their replacement by Germans was commenced.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 675 live births (349 males, 326 females) was registered in the District during the year, as compared with 776 (399 males, 377 females) in 1944.

The BIRTH RATE is 19.63 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 23.31 for the previous year, 16.1 for England and Wales, and 15.67 and 16.67 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 94 or 13.93% of the total live births, an increase of 2.33% on the previous year.

Stillbirths

After adjustment for transfers, 13 stillbirths were registered during the year. This figure gives a rate of 18.86 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and 0.38 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 22.67 and 0.54 respectively in 1944.

Deaths

After correction for transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 456 (231 males, 225 females), an increase of 59 on the total for 1944.

A table on page 9 shows the age and sex distribution and causes of death in 1945. Of the total deaths 295 or 64.69% occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

The following were the chief causes of death in order of frequency :—

(i)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	....	....	....	163	(140)
(ii)	Cancer	....	....	....	71	(53)
(iii)	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	....	....	....	52	(39)
(iv)	Respiratory diseases, excluding pulmonary tuberculosis	....	....	....	38	(30)
(v)	Suicide and other forms of violence	....	....	....	17	(16)
(vi)	All forms of tuberculosis	....	....	....	13	(11)

The figures in parentheses are those for the year 1944.

These six causes accounted for 77.63% of the total deaths. Compared with the previous year it will be seen that there had been an increase of 23 in the deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

Cancer, with 71 deaths, an increase of 18 on the figure for the previous year, continues to occupy the second place in order of frequency.

Deaths from respiratory diseases show an increase of 8 in the figure for the year 1944.

The DEATH RATE is 13.26 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, as compared with 11.93 for the previous year, 11.4 for England and Wales and 16.62 and 13.55 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

It will be noted there was a natural increase in population, there being an excess of births over deaths of 219. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the district at the middle of the year, *viz.* 34,390 also shows an increase of 1,100 when compared with the previous year. After providing for the natural increase of births over deaths, the population increased by 881 over that for the year 1944.

Maternal Deaths

As in the previous year, there were no deaths directly due to pregnancy or child-bearing during 1945.

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales is 1.79 per 1,000 total live and still births and 1.7 and 0.5 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

Infantile Mortality

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, there were 25 deaths (13 males, 12 females) of infants under one year of age.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 37.04 per 1,000 births as compared with 42.53 for the previous year, 46 for England and Wales 35 and 36 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 34.42 as compared with 45.65 in 1944.

There were 5 deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age during the year 1945 as compared with one for the previous year.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants is 53.19 per 1,000 illegitimate live births as compared with a rate of 11.11 for the year 1944.

A table on page 11 gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under 1 year.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1933 TO 1945

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	No. of Births						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			* Death Rate	Infantile Deaths			Infantile Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
†1933	29676	164	147	311	10	11	21	14.9	130	101	231	10.3	14	5	19	57	101
1934	30430	245	211	456	13	13	26	15.8	195	173	368	12.09	6	6	12	24	114
1935	31260	219	220	439	12	12	24	14.8	214	146	360	11.9	11	6	17	36	103
1936	31540	235	222	457	16	9	25	15.3	158	183	341	10.8	10	7	17	35	141
1937	32620	227	242	469	10	14	24	15.1	173	180	353	10.8	6	8	14	28	140
1938	34430	225	269	524	22	16	38	16.3	204	182	386	11.2	11	20	31	55	176
1939	35250	273	262	535	17	14	31	16.05	233	196	429	11.55	13	5	18	30	137
1940	37350	260	239	499	11	13	24	14.00	204	200	404	10.86	7	11	18	33	119
1941	35230	292	277	569	18	22	40	17.28	240	229	469	13.31	15	12	27	41	140
1942	33960	325	275	600	21	22	43	18.90	192	196	388	11.42	16	12	28	44	252
1943	32940	311	314	625	48	38	86	21.58	218	190	408	12.39	15	19	34	48	303
1944	33290	363	323	686	36	54	90	23.31	208	189	397	11.93	19	14	33	43	379
1945	34390	301	280	581	48	46	94	19.63	231	225	456	13.26	13	12	25	37	219

* Crude death rates per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

† Statistics given for this year cover period April to December.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1945

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	231	13	3	3	1	3	5	10	23	28	67	75
	F	225	12	1	2	2	4	3	6	13	29	52	101
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough	M	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Tuberculosis : respiratory system	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Other forms of tuberculosis	M	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
8 Syphilitic Disease	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Influenza	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10 Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
15 Cancer of Breast	F	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	3
16 Cancer of all other sites	M	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	10	7
	F	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	6	3
17 Diabetes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
18 Intra-Cranial Vas. Lesions	M	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	11
	F	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	18
19 Heart Disease	M	68	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	12	21	31
	F	81	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	9	16	51
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory system	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
21 Bronchitis	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
22 Pneumonia	M	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
	F	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Appendicitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases	M	8	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2
	F	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	...
28 Nephritis	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other Maternal Causes	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Premature Birth	M	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital malformations : Birth injury, Inf. diseases	M	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Suicide	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Road Traffic Accidents	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	F	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Other Violent Causes	M	8	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
36 All other causes	M	21	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	7	7
	F	21	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	6	10

The following table give the cause of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 25 deaths, 14 occurred in infants under 4 weeks old, equivalent to neo-natal mortality of 20.74 per thousand live births.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
(1) Prematurity	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
(2) Pneumonia, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	5
(3) Infantile Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
(4) Birth Injuries	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
(5) Congenital malformations	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	6
(6) Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(7) Congenital Debility	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
(8) Pneumococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
All causes	9	...	1	...	10	2	2	14	3	4	3	1	25

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

Full particulars of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of the Report.

The Rural District is at present divided for the purpose of sanitary administration into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising the following twelve parishes—Barnham, Bersted, Climping, Eastergate, Ford, Middleton-on-Sea, Pagham, Selsey, Sidlesham, Tortington, Walberton and Yapton—is under the supervision of Mr. L. J. Lewis, whilst Mr. S. T. Taylor is responsible for the following thirty western and northern parishes, *viz.* :—Aldingbourne, Appledram, Birdham, Bosham, Boxgrove, Chidham, Compton, Donnington, Earnley, Eartham, East Dean, East Wittering, Funtington, Hunston, Lavant, Madehurst, Marden, North Mundham, Oving, Singleton, Stoughton, Slindon, Tangmere, Upwaltham, Westbourne, West Dean, Westhampnett, West Itchenor, West Thorney and West Wittering. Each officer performs all the general duties of a Sanitary Inspector (including those relating to housing), required in his own area, and in addition Mr. Lewis is responsible for the Public Cleansing Services (refuse collection and cesspool emptying) over the whole Rural District, whilst Mr. Taylor directs over the same area the work required under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

The division of the Rural District into two independent parts with separate records and systems of filing, does not tend to produce uniformity and efficiency. It is highly desirable that some readjustment of duties and organisation should be carried out as soon as practicable. A special committee of the Council has been set up to report on the various problems associated with the reorganisation of the Department.

Mr. W. F. Strawbridge, who was seconded for work in this district from the Metropolitan Borough of Camberwell, returned to duty there at the end of November. During his stay in this district he was engaged almost solely on the Rural Housing Survey at present in progress.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Participation in the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service continued throughout the year, the Council making a fixed block payment to the Medical Research Council in respect of all laboratory work required to be undertaken by the Public Health Department and General Practitioners in providing diagnostic facilities for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. The Laboratories coming within the scope of the service are those at Christ's Hospital, near Horsham, and the associated Laboratories provided and maintained by the West Sussex County Council and Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, and the private laboratory of the County Pathologist at Worthing. The Medical Research Council decided upon the closure of the Emergency Laboratory at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, during the late Autumn of the year, but the service is continued at the other Laboratories mentioned.

Details of the pathological work carried out by the Laboratories referred to above are shown in the following table :—

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Emergency Public Health Laboratory Horsham</i>		<i>West Sussex County Council Laboratory</i>		<i>Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory</i>	
	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>
Nose and Throat Swabs for Diphtheria ..	—	2	11	1	7	1
Nose and Throat Swabs for Other Conditions ..	55	22	31	12	5	1
Urine and faeces for Enteric Organisms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urine and faeces for Bacillary Dysentery ..	68	4	—	—	6	—
Water examinations ..	—	—	337	—	—	—
Milk examinations ..	—	—	418	—	—	—
Other examinations ..	—	—	5	2	—	—
TOTALS	123	28	802	15	18	2

Ambulance Facilities

The Council do not possess any Ambulance vehicles, but the following arrangements for the removal of patients to hospitals and other similar institutions are in operation :—

(a) **Cases of Infectious Disease** : The Infectious Disease Ambulances of the Chichester Corporation and Bognor Regis Urban District Council are used for the removal of all cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospitalisation.

(b) **Non-infectious Cases** : Ambulances belonging to the following bodies are available for use in the Rural District :—

- (i) St. John Ambulance Brigade—Chichester Division.
- (ii) British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Committee—Havant. (Ambulance available until 30th June, 1945, only).
- (iii) Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council. (Ambulance available from 1st July, 1945).
- (iv) The Bognor Regis Urban District Council.
- (v) British Red Cross Society—Barnham Detachment (Sussex 63).
- (vi) British Red Cross Society—Arundel Detachment (Sussex 41).

The Ambulances of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council cover, by agreement, fifteen parishes of the Rural District, in respect of which service an annual retaining fee of £75 is paid by the District Council, plus a charge of 1/- per mile for all journeys undertaken. The mileage costs are recovered where possible from the users, but in necessitous cases these charges are borne by the District Council.

The Ambulance Services of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council and the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Chichester Division) were supplemented during the year by the inauguration of a Hospital Car Service under which a number of private cars are available for the conveyance of persons to a hospital or other institution, whose condition does not warrant the use of a stretcher or ambulance. The service was fairly extensively used during the latter part of the year, and is proving of great value to persons of limited means who are required to attend local hospitals for out-patient treatment, etc.

The following statement shows the Ambulance Services available at the 31st December, 1945, together with details of journeys undertaken during the year :—

Name of Service	Area covered	No of Patients conveyed			Total Cases	Total mileage incurred
		Maternity Cases	Accident Cases	Cases of General Sickness		
Bognor Regis Urban District Council.	Parishes of Aldingbourne, Barnham, Bersted, Eastergate, Middleton - on - Sea, Pagham, Yapton, Ford, Climping, Tortington, Walberton, Eartham, Oving, Tangmere, and North Mundham.	13	8	101	122	2030
British Red Cross Society Detachment 63-Barnham.	No defined area but principally the parishes of Aldingbourne, Barnham, Eastergate, Slindon, Walberton and Yapton.	5	—	63	68	1483
Chichester Division—St. John Ambulance Association.	Whole Rural District except parishes covered by Bognor Regis U.D.C.	—	25	556	581	(Estimated) 5500
Havant and District Home Ambulance Service.	Portions of parishes of Chidham, Compton, Stoughton and Westbourne.	—	—	10	10	(Estimated) 150
British Red Cross Society, Arundel Detachment Sussex 41.	No defined area but principally the parishes of Eastergate, Slindon, Walberton, Tortington and Yapton.	—	1	8	9	187
Havant & Waterloo U.D.C. Ambulance Service	Parishes of Compton, Stoughton (pt.) Westbourne and West Thorney	—	—	17	17	312
TOTALS		18	34	755	807	9662

Professional Nursing in the Home

General. Home nursing is undertaken by the District Nurse-Midwives employed by the local District Nursing Associations. There are in the District 17 local Nursing Associations who employ 18 District Nurse-Midwives, all of whom are resident in the Rural District. In addition, the Aldwick, Arundel, Chichester, Bognor Regis and Felpham District Nursing Associations serve certain areas of the Rural District. The following is a list of the local Nursing Associations showing the areas served, together with the number of nurses employed :—

<i>Name of District Nursing Association</i>	<i>Area Served</i>	<i>No. of Nurses employed</i>
Aldingbourne	Aldingbourne, Eastergate, Lidsey, Westergate and Woodgate.	One
Aldwick	Lagness, Nyetimber and Pagham.	One*
Arundel	Tortington (part).	One *
Birdham	Birdham, Apuldram and Donnington.	One
Bognor Regis	Bersted and Shripney.	Six *
Bosham	Bosham.	One
Boxgrove	Boxgrove, Colworth, Drayton, Eartham, East-hampnett, Halnaker, Madehurst, Maudlin, Oving, Strettington, Tangmere, Westhampnett, and Woodhorn.	One
Chichester	Fishbourne.	Four *
Compton	Compton, Forestside, East, North and West Marden, Racton, Stansted, Stoughton and Walder-ton.	One
Felpham	Elmer, Flansham, Middleton-on-Sea.	One
North Mundham	North Mundham, Hunston, Merston, Runcton, South Mundham.	One
Nutbourne	Nutbourne, Chidham and Hambrook.	One
Selsey	Selsey and Ferry.	One
Sidlesham	Sidlesham.	One
Singleton	Singleton, Charlton, East Dean and Upwaltham.	One
Southbourne	Southbourne, Lumley (part) and West Thorney.	One
Walberton	Walberton, Barnham (part), Binsted, Fontwell and Slindon.	One
West Ashling	East Ashling, Funtington, West Ashling and West Stoke.	One
Westbourne	Lumley (part) and Westbourne.	One
West Dean	Binderton, Chilgrove, Lavant and West Dean.	One
Witterings (E. & W.)	Bracklesham Bay, Earnley, East and West Wit-tering.	One
Yapton	Barnham (part), Climping, Ford, Tortington (part) and Yapton.	One

* Nurses not resident in Rural District.

Infectious Diseases. The arrangements made with the West Sussex County Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles have been continued.

Midwifery. There are 23 practising Midwives resident in the District, 18 being District Nurse-Midwives, the remainder being independent midwives. In addition 5 District Nurse-Midwives and 2 independent Midwives resident in adjoining areas attend cases in the Rural District.

TREATMENT CENTRES, CLINICS AND HOSPITALS

The following list summarizes the various Health and Welfare Services provided by the West Sussex County Council and in operation during the year :—

Infant Welfare Centres—held at Aldwick and Pagham, Chichester, Bognor Regis, Aldingbourne, Felpham, Selsey, Southbourne, Walberton and Yapton.

Ante-Natal Clinics—held at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Felpham, Southbourne and Selsey.

School Children (Minor Ailments)—held at Chichester, Bognor Regis and Selsey.

Eye Clinic—held at Chichester.

Aural Clinic—held at Chichester.

Orthopaedic Clinic—held at Chichester.

Speech Therapy Clinics—held at Chichester and Bognor Regis.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—held at Chichester.

Venereal Diseases Clinics—held at Worthing Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester (by appointment).

(a) **Hospitals**—partially maintained by the Chichester Rural District Council.

(1) **Infectious Diseases** :—

(a) The arrangements detailed in previous Reports for the reservation of five beds in the Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital, and ten beds in the City of Chichester Isolation Hospital have been continued.

(b) **Hospitals**—provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council :—

(1) **General Hospitals** :—

(a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(b) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(2) **Tuberculosis** :—

(a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.

(b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.

(c) Worthing Hospital.

(3) **Maternity** :—

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital.

(b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.

(c) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(d) Worthing Hospital.

(e) Improvised Maternity Home at St. Anthony's Place, Hindhead.

(f) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester (Emergency Cases).

(4) **Sick Children** :—

(a) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital.

(b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(5) **Smallpox** :—

(a) Brede Isolation Hospital, Rye, East Sussex, by arrangement with the West and East Sussex County Councils.

(c) **Voluntary Hospitals serving the District** :—

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.

(b) Bognor Regis Memorial Hospital.

(c) Arundel Cottage Hospital.

(d) Victoria Cottage Hospital, Emsworth.

Nursing Homes

There is in the District one Nursing Home duly registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This Nursing Home, which is maintained by private enterprise, has a total accommodation for five patients, and is approved for the reception of three maternity cases at any one time.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:

Water Supply

The water supplies of the District were reviewed in detail in the Report for 1943 and there is little to add to that review but for the sake of convenient reference the essential particulars are again repeated.

Four statutory Water Undertakings, that is the Chichester Rural District Council, the Chichester City Corporation, the Bognor Regis Urban District Council and the Selsey Water Co., supply piped water in the District. The distribution mains of these undertakings cover almost entirely the more populous southern two-thirds of the Rural District, leaving the more sparsely populated northern third dependent on private estate supplies and private wells.

At present water is supplied by one or other of the four statutory Water Undertakers in part at least to all the parishes in the Rural District except the parishes of Compton, Eartham, Madehurst, Marden, Singleton, Stoughton, West Dean, East Dean and Upwaltham, and of the 12,160 houses in the District, some 9,132 or 75% have a piped supply from one or other of the four statutory Water Undertakers. Of the houses supplied it is estimated that in 95% the water is provided in the house, whilst in the remainder it is available by means of standpipes, common to two or more houses. In addition 680 houses or 5.6% obtain a piped supply from private estate mains.

The water supplied by the four Statutory Water Undertakers is all chlorinated before distribution. The supplies are constant and adequate to meet the needs of the distribution areas.

The Chichester Rural District Council

No alterations have been made at the Waterworks and no extensions to water mains have been laid during the year but 15 new domestic service pipes have been provided.

The estimated amount of water supplied during the year was 111,000,000 gallons.

Consideration has been given to a scheme for extensions to the Council's Undertaking to provide much needed piped supplies in Stoughton, Walderton, Forestside, Marden and Compton. The proposals include the purchase of the Littlegreen Estate Water Undertaking at Compton whose reservoir at Appledown would be used for high level distribution.

Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of a small private undertaking in Southbourne, which at present serves 43 houses.

A total of 24 samples of raw water were taken from the wells at the Waterworks for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial purity. Two samples of chlorinated water were also submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

No chemical examinations were carried out.

Chichester City Corporation

The following extensions of the mains of this undertaking were carried out during the year :—

Batchmere Lane, Birdham—1,210 yds. 5" diameter cast iron main.

Barn Road, East Wittering—12 yds. 3" diameter cast iron main.

Sandy Lane, East Ashling—237 yds. 4" diameter cast iron main.

Briar Estate, East Wittering—60 yds. 4" diameter cast iron main.

The work of extending the existing water main to supply the Briar Estate, East Wittering, was not complete at the end of the year, although the work was actually in progress.

A total of 43 new domestic services were provided during the year in the following parishes :—

<i>Parish</i>						<i>No. of services provided</i>
Birdham	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bosham	...	...	...	...	...	13
Funtington	...	...	...	...	...	8
Earnley	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Wittering	...	...	...	...	...	11
West Wittering	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westhampnett	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	43
						==

Reports were furnished on 30 samples of raw and chlorinated water taken from the Corporation's Waterworks and from distribution mains at regular intervals throughout the year showed the supply to be eminently satisfactory and of the standard expected for a public water supply.

Terms have been agreed between the Rural Council and the City Corporation for the laying of mains in the parish of Funtington to serve West Ashling and Hambrook. It is hoped that this work will be completed in the near future.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council

During the year water main extensions were carried out as shown below :—

PAGHAM BEACH ESTATE

338 lineal yards 2½" cast iron main.

842 yards of galvanised steel tubing 1" to 2" in diameter.

WALBERTON

176 lineal yards 4" cast iron main in Mill Lane from Slindon Common to Avisford Park Farm.

Service pipes were also provided for 142 domestic premises.

Reports on four samples of water taken at the waterworks and from distribution mains were received, all of which showed the supply to be both chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory.

SELSEY WATER CO.

No extensions of the mains of this undertaking were carried out during the year but 13 new domestic services were provided.

Other Supplies

Private Estate Supplies

There have been no important changes with regard to the various private estate supplies, full details of which were given in the report for 1943. A total of 680 houses receive a supply of piped water from private estate undertakings, the water with few exceptions being available inside the houses.

During the year samples have been taken from private estate wells and distribution mains. Reports on the samples show a considerable fluctuation in the quality of the water from some sources whilst from others the supplies are persistently of doubtful quality. During the year 209 samples in all were taken from private estate undertakings. Of these, 148 were satisfactory, 32 suspicious and 29 were unsatisfactory.

Public Wells—Charlton, Hermitage and Singleton

For the first time since the well was bored in 1935 one unsatisfactory sample was obtained from the Singleton Well. During the year 12 samples of water from this well were submitted for bacteriological examination, 11 being reported as satisfactory.

Twelve samples taken from the Charlton well were all reported as satisfactory.

Three samples were taken during the year from the public well at Hermitage, two being satisfactory, the remaining sample showing a slight degree of bacterial contamination.

Individual Private Supplies

During the year 64 samples of water were taken from wells supplying houses in various parts of the district. Fourteen of these were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial purity, 4 were of doubtful quality, and 46 were unsatisfactory. A supply of water from a public main is available to 24 of these houses and 17 of them have now been connected to the main.

Where no water main is available, occupiers of properties with unsatisfactory well supplies are advised to boil all water required for drinking purposes and are supplied with a leaflet giving them instructions with regard to the chlorination of the water.

Eleven samples of water were collected from wells supplying Council cottages in this district and submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 10 were found to be satisfactory, whilst one was reported entirely unsatisfactory.

Connections to Mains

During the year, 213 houses have been provided with piped water from public mains. In most cases the work was done after the service of an informal notice on the owner. Statutory notices requiring an owner to provide a satisfactory water supply were served in 10 cases, involving 18 houses. In every case the requirements of the notice have been carried out. At the commencement of the year statutory notices requiring the provision of a wholesome water supply from public mains were outstanding in respect of 25 dwelling houses. Of this number 18 were connected during the year under review to a main supply in compliance with the requirements of the Statutory Notices, one dwelling being connected by the Local Authority in default of the owner. The remaining 7 houses were the subject of an appeal by the owner to the Ministry of Health whose decision at the end of the year was outstanding. The Ministry subsequently directed that the existing water main should be extended in order to provide the properties with a wholesome supply, but this work had not been carried out at the end of the year 1945.

Future Developments

Mention has been made under the headings of the four statutory Undertakers of the various extensions in progress and contemplated. With the return of more normal conditions it is hoped that rapid progress with the various schemes will be possible.

Shortage of Water owing to Drought

No serious shortages of water occurred during the year and it was not necessary for the Council to arrange for any cartage of water.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the release of much of the property under requisition by the Service Authorities, the nuisances caused by the overflowing of cesspools and the disposal of cesspool and pail closet contents from premises occupied by Service personnel have ceased.

During the year no extensions of sewers were laid but new connections to existing sewers carried out during the year totalled 89 as detailed below :—

<i>Parish</i>							<i>No. of Connections</i>
Middleton-on-Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Selsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Westbourne	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bosham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							89
							—

The plans for new sewerage schemes and extensions to those existing prepared before the outbreak of war to cover the Witterings, Bersted, Pagham and parts of Bosham have been revised, and it is hoped that it will be possible to start construction work on one or more of these schemes during the current year. The Surveyor and Engineer has also continued with the preparatory work for the large schemes intended to embrace Aldingbourne, Barnham, Eastergate, Westbourne, Slindon and Yapton.

The Council have accepted the principle of providing small sewage disposal plants for groups of Council Houses for which no main sewerage system is available. It is also proposed to convert, as soon as conditions permit, all pail closets in Council Houses into water closets.

No statutory action has been taken under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding the conversion of earth and pail closets into water closets.

Public Cleansing

The following are details of the Public Cleansing Services administered during the year :—

(a) HOUSE REFUSE. The reduced wartime service has been in operation throughout the year, a fortnightly collection of household refuse being made in the following parishes :—

Aldingbourne	Eastergate	Singleton
Apuldram	East Wittering	Slindon
Barnham	Funtington	Stoughton
Bersted	Hunston	Walberton
Birdham	Lavant	Westbourne
Bosham	Middleton-on-Sea	West Itchenor
Boxgrove	North Mundham	West Wittering
Chidham	Pagham	Yapton
Donnington	Selsey	
East Dean	Sidlesham	

During the year, 1563 loads, or 4,183 tons of refuse were collected, being disposed of on tips situate in the parishes of Lavant, Middleton-on-Sea and Selsey.

Five refuse collecting vehicles were employed during the year, a sixth machine being put into use when occasion required. A total mileage of 42,004 was run in maintaining this service.

(b) SALVAGE SCHEME. The collection of salvage material has been continued throughout the year and the following table shows the quantities and values of materials collected for disposal :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Qrs</i>	<i>lbs</i>	£	s.	d.
Paper, Cardboard, etc. ...	148	6	3	—	956	5	7
Rags, etc.	4	10	—	—	149	6	3
Bones	4	2	2	1	21	8	6
Bottles, Jars, etc. ...	15	5	—	—	27	11	11
Iron	—	11	3	—	1	9	4
					<hr/> <hr/>		
					£1156	1	7

(c) CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The Rural District Council provided a free cesspool emptying service throughout the year in the parishes of East and West Wittering. An emptying service was also provided in other parishes on payment of cost of the work. Four cesspool emptying machines were in operation during the year and in addition a further machine was hired during the early part of the year when demands on the service were excessive. During the year under review 1,595 emptyings of cesspools were carried out in the parishes of East and West Wittering. In addition some 2,092 cesspools were emptied throughout other areas of the Rural District.

Compared with the previous year there was a slight expansion of the work carried out by the cesspool emptying service, when 3,351 emptyings were carried out, representing 5,190 loads or 3,893,250 gallons of sewerage. A total mileage of 40,461 was run in maintaining the cesspool emptying service.

The disposal of the contents of cesspools is mainly by discharge into the various sewerage systems or over approved sites under suitable conditions on isolated agricultural land.

(d) PAIL CLOSETS. The Rural District Council does not now undertake the collection and disposal of pail closet contents in any of the parishes of the District. The disposal of night soil is a responsibility of individual householders, who are advised on methods of burying in the ground.

On the Pagham Beach Estate a private contractor undertakes the collection of night soil over a small area and disposes of the contents over farm land.

Rivers and Streams

It was not necessary to take any action during the year to prevent the pollution of any of the rivers or streams in the District.

Shops Act, 1934

At the end of the year there were 198 shops on the register, the majority being small family or household establishments. A total of 171 inspections were made during the year to shop premises, when 24 defects were observed as follows :—

(a) Insufficient or unsuitable ventilation.....	2
(b) Sanitary defects.....	15
(c) Lack of cleanliness of premises.....	6
(d) Sanitary accommodation insufficient.....	1

All the defects were remedied following the service of informal notices upon the occupiers.

Factories Act, 1937

There are 202 establishments situate in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, of which 90 are provided with mechanical power.

During the year 131 inspections of factory premises were made, and the following list summarises the various defects found on inspection :—

<i>Nature of Defect</i>	<i>Number found</i>	<i>Number remedied</i>
(a) Want of cleanliness	6	6
(b) Want of ventilation	—	—
(c) Drainage of floor	1	1
(d) Sanitary accommodation:		
(i) Insufficient	4	4
(ii) Unsuitable	—	—
(iii) Not separate for sexes	2	2
(e) Other nuisances.....	3	3

Notification was received that 6 persons resident in the District were employed during the year as Outworkers, all being engaged in the clothing trade.

Smoke Abatement

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Swimming Baths and Pools

The two swimming pools situate at Holiday Camps in the District were not brought into use during the year, being under requisition by Service Departments for the greater part of the year.

Camping Sites

With the revocation of the Camping Restrictions Order, 1940, some 30 applications to use land for moveable dwellings in accordance with the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were received. A total of 20 licences were granted during the year, permitting the stationing of 240 trailer caravans and/or tents, and 60 inspections of camping sites were made. No legal proceedings were undertaken during the year, and no contraventions or nuisances were noted in connection with any of the licensed sites.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Two dwelling houses were found to be infested with bugs during the year. In one case (a timber framed bungalow, matchboarded internally) was successfully disinfested by the Department with the use of

DDT in solution, whilst the remaining infestation was suitably dealt with by the occupier with the use of "Zaldecide" supplied by the Public Health Department.

One agricultural dwelling was found to have a major flea infestation which was effectively controlled with pure DDT powder dusted throughout the infested rooms of the cottage.

Rats and Mice

In the early part of the year the work of the Rodent Operator was hampered by the difficulties of travel, but when appointed to additional duties as lay assistant the operator obtained a motorcar and the rodent work was carried out more expeditiously.

The methods of prebaiting and poisoning as prescribed by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Food were adhered to and proved very successful. The greater proportion of the complaints were of minor infestations, and these were due mainly to rabbit or poultry keeping and in some instances to the close proximity of the property to farmlands.

No notices were served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act as the occupiers agreed to accept the services of the Rodent Operator, or were willing to carry out their own treatment under the Operator's guidance. Active co-operation has been maintained throughout the year with the County War Agricultural Committee's Pest Officer and the officers of the adjoining local authorities.

The Council's refuse dumps have received regular attention during the year. A test was carried out in the sewers in accordance with the Ministry of Food's directions, but in one manhole only was there any bait take.

Number of complaints received.....	190
Number of premises disinfested.....	108
Number of premises visited and advice given.....	70
Number of complaints passed to War Agricultural Executive Committee	12
Total number of visits made	1476
Estimated number of rats killed during the year	3388

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1922

There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Schools

The Church of England School situate at East Marden was closed by the West Sussex County Council Education Committee as from the 30th June, 1945. No structural alterations or improvements were carried out during the year at any of the 30 Public Elementary Schools in the District, nor was it necessary to close any school on account of infectious disease.

Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements under Public Health and Housing Acts

No. of inspections in regard to infectious disease	141
No. of premises disinfected after infectious disease	28
No. of verminous premises disinfected	8
No. of nuisances found to exist	246
No. of nuisances abated	203
Cases of overcrowding ascertained	9
Cases of overcrowding abated	5
Offensive accumulations found	28
Offensive accumulations removed	28
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance :—	
Instances ascertained	13
Abated	3
Additional sanitary conveniences provided to premises where insufficient accommodation existed	—
W.C.s fitted with flushing cisterns (previously hand flushed)	21
E.C.s converted to W.C.s	15
Privies converted to W.C.s	6
Defective W.C.s repaired	60
Defective E.C.s repaired	10
No. of privies converted to E.C.s	—
No. of houses provided with main water inside	213
No. of houses provided with sinks	9
No. of new drains laid (to existing premises)	95
No. of defective drains repaired	47
No. of choked drains cleared	212
No. of cesspools abolished	87
No. of ashbins provided	6
No. of yards paved	8
No. of defective windows repaired	54
No. of windows made to open	20
No. of roofs repaired	124
No. of houses where guttering and rainwater pipes have been repaired	53
No. of defective walls and ceilings where plastering has been repaired	65
No. of walls and ceilings cleansed	116
No. of damp floors relaid or repaired	1
No. of water samples taken for analysis	337
No. of water samples found unfit for drinking	77
No. of wells cleansed	—
No. of instances in which public supply has been substituted for well water	93
No. of damp walls treated, repointed or rendered	66

Summary :—

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	7260
Total number of notices served :—	380
Informal	364
Statutory	16
Total number of summonses issued	4
Convictions obtained	* 2
Complaints received	397
Complaints found justified and dealt with	315

* Two withdrawn on undertaking given in court.

Legal Proceedings

It was necessary during the year to serve six statutory notices requiring the abatement of nuisances as follows :—

<i>Enactment under which Notice served</i>	<i>Reason for service of Notice</i>
1. Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936.	Pigs kept in such a manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
2. Ditto.	Ditto.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936. | Statutory nuisance arising from defective cesspool. |
| 4. Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 5. Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 6. Ditto. | Ditto. |

In cases Nos. 2, 3, 4 the requirements of the notices were satisfactorily complied with and the nuisances effectively abated.

In case No. 1 legal proceedings were instituted following the default of the owner, who gave an undertaking in court to carry out the whole of the works required by the Statutory Notice. The solicitor acting on behalf of the local authority accepted the defendant's undertaking and the proceedings were withdrawn. The defendant subsequently complied in full with the requirements of the notice served upon him.

In the remaining cases, Nos. 5 and 6, legal proceedings were instituted following the default of the owners, and a court of summary jurisdiction made "Nuisance Orders" requiring the defendants to comply with all the requirements of the abatement notices served upon them. A penalty of £5 was also imposed on each of the defendants who subsequently effected compliance with the Council's requirements.

Section IV.

HOUSING

Although owing to the shortage of labour and material, it has not been possible for much actual building work to be carried out during the year, considerable attention has been given to the problem of post-war housing needs.

In June, the Joint County Committee on Rural Housing, mentioned in last year's report, received and approved with minor alterations a report from the Technical Sub-Committee on "Standards of Fitness and Uniformity of Classification of Rural Houses." The recommendations of the Joint Committee have since been approved by the Rural District Council, and have been used in the classification of houses inspected. A summary of the principal items to be considered when assessing the fitness of a house are given in the Appendix of this report.

It should be noted that although the standard adopted is high, only houses which comply with it in all respects can be considered entirely satisfactory. It will, no doubt, be many years before the general housing standard reaches this high level, but with time and perseverance the majority of houses in the district should eventually be raised to it.

The inspection of the working class houses of the District was continued throughout the year, but the progress made has been disappointing. In an attempt to speed up the rate of progress, the Council, in August, appointed two lay assistants to assist the Sanitary Inspectors with house inspections. Unfortunately, one was compelled to resign owing to ill-health after less than two months' service. Mr. W. F. Strawbridge, who was seconded for duty in this area by the Camberwell Borough Council, and who was almost wholly engaged on house inspection, was recalled to Camberwell at the beginning of December, and Mr. W. K. Fripp, additional Sanitary Inspector, who has served with H.M. Forces since August, 1939, did not return to duty until January, 1946. Mr. L. J. Lewis, who is responsible for the Sanitary work of the eastern half of the district, has since October undertaken the work of surveying and recording properties requisitioned by the Council for emergency housing. This work has taken up a very considerable part of Mr. Lewis's time, and in consequence he has not been able to devote much time to routine house inspections.

During the year 2,364 houses, including 2,148 working class, were inspected, making the total number now inspected 3,484 or 42% of the working class houses in the district. With the return on the 1st January of the additional Sanitary Inspector, further progress with the survey has been made, and at the 31st March, 1946, the following parishes had been completed :—

Aldingbourne
Birdham
Boxgrove
Donnington
East Dean
Funtington
Lavant
Singleton
Westhamnett
West Wittering

Appledram
Bosham
Chidham
Earnley
East Wittering
Hunston
North Mundham
West Dean
West Itchenor

The adoption by the Council of the recommendations of the Joint County Committee on "Standards of Fitness and Classification" has made it necessary to reclassify the houses already inspected.

It should be noted that for a house to be placed in Class I it must conform in all respects to the standard set out in the Appendix. Houses placed in Class II require minor repairs or lack some minor amenity set out in the Schedule. In Class III are placed houses which require substantial repair or lack some major amenity such as a bathroom, water closet, hot water system, piped water, proper drainage, adequate food store, etc. Class IV was originally intended for houses which, although requiring extensive repair and improvement, could be made fit at reasonable cost to the owner, provided the owners were given financial aid under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. As these Acts are no longer on the Statute Book and the future aid, if any, which will be given to owners is not known, no further houses are being placed in this class. Houses which fall considerably below the approved standard and cannot be brought up to the standard required by the Housing Act, 1936, at reasonable expense, are placed in Class V, and will be recommended for demolition in due course.

A summary of the working class houses in the nineteen parishes surveyed is given below, whilst the table on the opposite page gives the classification parish by parish :—

Category I	...	Houses in all respects satisfactory	...	...	439
Category II	...	Houses with minor defects only	...	...	461
Category III	...	Houses requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement	...	...	1761
Category IV	...	Houses appropriate for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	...	...	333
Category V	...	Houses unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense	...	...	490
TOTAL					<u>3484</u>

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. New Building.

One house was erected by private enterprise during the year in the parish of Bosham, whilst a further two cottages were completed by the Local Authority at Almodington in the parish of Earnley. These three houses were commenced during the year 1939, work being postponed soon after the outbreak of hostilities. A further two houses at Fishbourne in the parish of Bosham were in an advanced state of building by direct labour at the end of the year. Four houses at West Wittering and two at Norton, Selsey, were commenced for the Council by contractors. Sites were acquired at the end of the year for 117 houses distributed as follows :—

<i>Situation of Sites</i>						<i>No. of Houses</i>	
						<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>
Blackboy Lane, Fishbourne	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
West Wittering	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Norton, Selsey	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Yarbrook, Lavant	...	...	...	...	...	12	—
Town Lane, Boxgrove	...	...	...	...	...	20	—
Racton	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Crooked Lane, Birdham	...	...	...	...	...	14	—
Prinsted, Southbourne	...	...	...	...	...	—	13
Beach Road, Selsey	...	...	...	...	...	—	12
Bosham Lane, Bosham	...	...	...	...	...	—	12
Almodington, Earnley	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Hunston Village	...	...	...	...	...	22	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	80	37

2. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2364 (2148)*
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2495
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 1580*
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1764
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 184*
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 946*

3. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 245

4. Remedying of defects during the year with service of formal notice :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action by the Local Authority or their officers Nil

5. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 4

* Working class dwellings.

- (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (a) by Owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

C. HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING :—

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (i) | No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | (ii) | No. of families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | (iii) | No. of persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| (b) | | No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| (c) | (i) | No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | (ii) | No. of persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21½ |
| (d) | | No. of cases in which dwelling houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

Requisitioning of Properties for Housing Accommodation

Ministry of Health Circular 238/45

In order to provide as soon as possible the much needed housing accommodation and to enable the Council to exercise its powers under the above-mentioned circular, it was arranged early in October that Mr. L. J. Lewis (Sanitary Inspector) should be relieved, as far as practicable, from routine duties to devote the majority of his time to technical work in connection with the requisitioning and repair of unoccupied properties.

Since that time Mr. Lewis attended only to urgent public health matters.

The following statement shows the progress made during the 3 months ended the 31st December, 1945 :—

No. of houses requisitioned.....	77
No. of schedules of conditions taken.....	29
No. of Specifications of Works prepared	18
No. of houses repaired.....	15
No. of houses brought into occupation.....	11
No. of houses released from requisition.....	34
No. of visits made in connection with requisitioning of property.....	475

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

Position of Survey as at 31st March, 1946

Parish	No. of Working Class Dwellings	CATEGORIES				
		1	2	3	4	5
Aldingbourne ...	328	53	72	163	—	40
Appledram ...	56	12	7	31	—	6
Birdham ...	171	61	20	47	15	28
Bosham ...	577	100	116	260	23	78
Boxgrove ...	152	5	4	96	20	27
Chidham ...	165	29	8	90	27	11
Donnington ...	46	17	—	8	8	13
Earnley ...	53	30	—	22	—	1
East Dean ...	89	1	1	41	26	20
East Wittering ...	299	9	29	193	18	50
Funtington ...	273	13	5	156	73	26
Hunston ...	141	2	19	94	4	22
Lavant ...	184	1	3	144	23	13
North Mundham ...	146	26	7	75	14	24
Singleton ...	140	4	1	50	31	54
West Dean ...	153	1	7	82	37	26
Westhampnett ...	82	—	1	53	7	21
West Itchenor ...	26	—	—	24	—	2
West Wittering ...	403	75	161	132	7	28
TOTALS ...	3484	439	461	1761	333	490

The survey of the parishes of Aldingbourne, Appledram, Earnley and West Itchenor was carried out following the repeal of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, and in view of the uncertainty of future legislation, no houses in these parishes have been placed in Category IV.

APPENDIX

A GUIDE AS TO THE STANDARD OF FITNESS OF DWELLING-HOUSES

I. General Principles

A house to be fit for human habitation should :—

- (a) be in good repair ;
- (b) have satisfactory means of access to a public highway ;
- (c) have adequate external air space as required by the byelaws ;
- (d) have an adequate external paved area ;
- (e) be adequately lighted and ventilated ;
- (f) be free from dampness ;
- (g) have a wholesome and sufficient water supply ;
- (h) have proper and sufficient drainage ;
- (i) be provided with a well ventilated and lighted sanitary convenience ;
- (j) be provided with proper facilities for preparing and cooking food ;
- (k) be provided with washing accommodation for personal use and for clothes ;
- (l) have a well ventilated and lighted food store ;
- (m) have an adequate store for fuel.

II. Amenities which should be provided

- (a) **PAVING.** All dwelling houses should be provided with a proper path to the front entrance, and to outbuildings, including the water closet.
- (b) **LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.**
 - (i) *Natural Lighting.* The minimum amount of natural lighting to be aimed at should be by means of windows having a glazed area of at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room in which situate,

- (ii) *Artificial Lighting.* Where gas or electric mains are available, owners should connect one or other of these services to all dwelling houses.
- (iii) *Ventilation.* Window ventilation equal to at least one-twentieth of the floor area should be provided, and that in rooms where there is no flue, additional or secondary means of ventilation should be provided.
- (c) *WATER SUPPLY.* Wells should be properly protected. Every dwelling house should be connected to the main water supply where such is available and in any case where this is not so every dwelling should be provided with a wholesome water supply within a reasonable distance of the house, and in every case where practicable the water supply should be brought by pipes to a point over the sink inside the dwelling house by means of a pump fixed inside the dwelling house. In other cases a pump should be fixed not more than 200 feet from the nearest door of the main building.
- (d) *DRAINAGE.* Every house must be properly drained in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the building bylaws.
- (e) *SANITARY CONVENIENCES.* A sink, water closet and fixed bath should be provided in every dwelling house wherever practicable, and any sanitary convenience provided outside the main building should be situated not more than twenty feet from the nearest door from the main building, and should be for the separate use of the occupants of one dwelling house only.
- (f) *COOKING FACILITIES.* A solid fuel range, of approved design, should be provided and maintained in efficient working order in every kitchen, and where gas or electricity mains are available, owners should connect one or other of these services to provide alternative means of cooking in a gas or electric cooker. A draining board should be fixed by the side of the sink in every kitchen.
- (g) *WASHING ACCOMMODATION.*
 - (i) *Personal.* Means of providing a constant supply of hot water should be made available to all washing fittings in every dwelling house, where practicable.
 - (ii) *Clothes.* A clothes-boiler (fitted with a tap to enable it to be emptied with ease) should be provided in every dwelling house, and this boiler and other laundry facilities should be situate away from the kitchen-living room, in a separate room.
- (h) *FOOD STORE.* A food store should be provided for every dwelling house. The floor should have a minimum floor area of 12 sq. feet and should have efficient means of ventilation and adequate shelving.
- (i) *FUEL STORE.* Every dwelling house should be provided with a separate covered store of adequate size for solid fuel and such store should be placed not more than 20 feet from the nearest door from the main building.
- (j) *OUTSIDE DOORS OPENING DIRECTLY INTO LIVING ROOM.* Where outside doors of a house open directly into a living room, a porch or internal lobby is regarded as a desirable feature wherever the provision of the same may be practicable.
- (k) *SEPARATE ACCESS.* Bedrooms, access to which can only be obtained through adjoining bedrooms, should be so rearranged as to enable each bedroom to have a separate door leading directly on to a landing or passageway.
- (l) *HEIGHT OF ROOMS.* Every room intended for human habitation in a building should comply with the following requirements :—
 - (i) If the room is not a room wholly or partly in the roof of the building, it should in every part except beneath an uncovered beam or joist be seven feet at the least in height.
 - (ii) If the room is a room wholly or partly in the roof of the building, it should be seven feet at the least in height over not less than one half of the area of the room, measured at a height of five feet above the floor level of the room.
- (m) *CUPBOARDS.* Suitable cupboard accommodation should be provided.
- (n) *HEIGHT OF DOORWAYS.* All room door openings should be at least 6 feet high.
- (o) *STAIRCASES.* Staircases should be provided with handrails; be adequately lighted and ventilated; should not be steep or lead directly into a bedroom; and be so constructed as to allow furniture to be easily carried to upper floors.
- (p) *HEATING.* At least one bedroom in every dwelling house should be provided with means of heating.
- (q) *REFUSE BIN.* A suitable moveable covered refuse bin should be provided for every dwelling house.
- (r) *BOUNDARY FENCES.* Where dwelling houses are not detached, a wall or close boarded fence of a height of not less than 6 feet should be erected for a distance of 10 feet from the back main wall of such houses on the boundary line.

Section V:

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1942

No major legislative Acts or Orders were introduced during the year, and there is no material change to report regarding matters dealt with under this Section. The functions of Local Sanitary Authorities remain unaltered, the appointed day referred to in the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, being still undefined.

At the commencement of the year 260 farms were registered for the production of milk, actual production being carried out at 228 of them.

Of the farms producing, 142 were licenced for the production of Designated Milk (Tuberculin Tested 33 and Accredited 109).

During the year eleven new registrations were granted (10 in respect of premises producing non-designated milk, and one for premises producing Tuberculin Tested milk), and 8 dairymen all producing non-designated milk ceased to produce milk. One dairyman producing non-designated milk was granted a Tuberculin Tested licence, and one non-designated producer received a licence to produce Accredited milk.

The position at the end of the year is as given below :—

No. of farms in the District registered for milk production	...	...	...	...	260
No. actually producing at 31st December, 1945	...	...	...	...	232
No. of Dairy Cows in the district approximately	...	...	...	...	2900
No. of farms producing Designated Milk :					
(a) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	39
(b) Accredited	...	...	...	...	107
No. of farms producing Non-designated Milk	...	...	...	...	86
No. of Dairymen (cowkeeper and milk-sellers), etc.	...	...	...	...	236
No. of these registered as wholesalers	...	...	...	...	102
No. registered as retailers	...	...	...	...	90
No. registered as wholesalers and retailers	...	...	...	...	44
No. of dairymen in the District exempt from registration by reason of not producing milk for sale	...	...	...	...	6

Water Supply to Dairy Producers

Cowsheds and dairies having :

(a) Public piped supply	...	...	...	...	104
(b) Private estate piped supply	...	...	...	...	32
(c) Well water	...	...	...	...	102

Details of the work carried out under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are given below :—

Cowsheds and Milk Shops

No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	637
No. of inspections during milking time	...	...	...	...	438
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	...	...	...	...	79
Number of premises found to require :					
(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	40
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Other contraventions	...	...	...	...	33

Number of these requirements carried out :

(a) Cleansing	...	...	...	...	39
(b) Structural	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Other contraventions abated	...	...	...	...	31

Milk Sampling

As in the year 1944, the regular quarterly sampling of all non-designated producers has been continued as far as practicable. With two exceptions samples have been taken from all non-designated producers, four routine quarterly samples being taken from 73 producers, three from four producers, two from two producers, and one from two producers. The latter four producers were not registered for milk production throughout the whole of the year, whilst one producer from whom three samples were obtained was granted a licence to produce Tuberculin Tested milk during the last quarter of the year.

Of the 324 routine samples taken 240 or 74% reached the standard required for accredited milk. In the previous year 324 routine samples were taken, of which number 229 or 71% complied with the Accredited milk standard. So far as possible, follow-up samples were collected when routine samples were found unsatisfactory. A total of 65 follow-up samples were taken during the year, 30 of which, or 46%, were found to be satisfactory. During 1944, 67 follow-up samples were examined by the Methylene Blue Test, when 41, or 61%, were found to be satisfactory. In the work of sampling, the Sanitary Inspectors have had the help of the Lay Assistant in the Department, 163 samples being collected by the former and 226 by the latter.

Twenty-four samples of pasteurised milk taken by the Lay Assistant in course of delivery were submitted to the Phosphatase Test, all with satisfactory results. These 24 samples were also submitted to the half-hour Methylene Blue Test, when only 13 gave satisfactory results. The unsatisfactory reports gave rise to a number of complaints from consumers regarding the keeping quality of the milk, and strong representations were made to the processing firm, who were advised to effect an improvement in the methods of transport and storage pending retail distribution.

During the year there has been a further slight increase in the amount of heat treated milk available to the public, whilst pasteurised milk is made available for the milk in schools scheme wherever practicable. A certain amount of heat treated milk is still not being sold under licence and is therefore not subject to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Regulations.

Three samples of Accredited and two samples of Undesignated milk collected by the Sanitary Inspectors were submitted for biological test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all with negative results.

The following table shows details of the samples of Undesignated milk examined by the Methylene Blue Test during 1945 :—

Quarter Ending	Total Samples	Routine	SATIS-FACTORY		UNSATIS-FACTORY		Follow-Ups	SATIS-FACTORY		UNSATIS-FACTORY	
			No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%
31.3.45	88	86	82	95	4	5	2	2	100	—	—
30.6.45	97	79	55	70	24	30	18	10	56	8	44
30.9.45	116	80	38	46	42	54	36	15	42	21	58
31.12.45	88	79	65	82	14	18	9	3	33	6	67
TOTALS	389	324	240	74	84	26	65	30	46	35	54

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1942

The following licences were granted during the year :—

(a) BY CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL :

Tuberculin Tested Milk :

(1) Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	2

Pasteurised Milk :

(1) Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	3

(b) BY WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL :

Producers' Licences :

(1) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	38	(6)
(2) Accredited	112	(3)

(c) BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH :

Producers' Licences :

(1) Tuberculin Tested	1
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The figures in parentheses denote the number of producers who also hold licences to bottle milk. No Producer's Licences were revoked during the year. Three producers of Accredited milk were granted licences during the year to produce Tuberculin Tested milk, whilst one dairyman producing non-designated milk received a Tuberculin Tested Licence, and one non-designated producer was granted an Accredited Licence. At the 31st December, 146 dairymen were licenced for the production of designated milk, equal to 63% of the total premises registered and actually engaged in work of milk production at that date. During the year four Accredited and one Tuberculin Tested producer ceased to produce milk.

During the year 1,081 samples of designated milk were examined at the County Laboratory by the Methylene Blue Test, all of which were collected by Sampling Officers of the County Health Department.

The following table shows details of the 1,081 samples examined :—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>%</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>		<i>%</i>
Tuberculin Tested	295	(259)	258	(214)	87 (83)	37	(45)	13 (17)
Accredited	763	(874)	656	(722)	86 (83)	107	(152)	14 (17)
Pasteurised	23	(10)	22	(10)	96 (100)	1	(—)	4 (—)
TOTALS	1081	(1143)	936	(946)	—	145	(197)	— (—)

The figures in parentheses are those for the year 1944.

In addition, 11 of the 763 samples of Accredited milk were also submitted to the Coliform Test, 10 being found to be satisfactory. Fifteen samples of the Tuberculin Tested milks were similarly examined, 14 of which were reported to be satisfactory.

Further, 25 specimens of designated milks, principally from suppliers to Institutions and County Schools were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. One sample gave a positive result, the remaining 24 samples giving negative results.

Legal Proceedings

It was not necessary to take any legal action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

As in the previous year no regular slaughtering of animals was carried out during 1945, all slaughter-houses in the District remaining closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940. All meat for sale in the district is slaughtered elsewhere. The routine inspection of butchers' shops and their vehicles has continued throughout the year.

During the year the carcasses of 16 pigs and 3 goats were inspected at slaughter-houses, following the necessary authority to slaughter having been obtained from the Food Executive Officer.

Number of animals killed (pigs)	...	...	...	...	16
Number of animals inspected	...	...	...	...	16
Number of carcasses affected with disease	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil

Details of meat condemned in Butchers' and Grocers' Shops throughout the year :—

<i>Description of item condemned</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Reason for condemnation</i>
Pressed Beef, 3 tins	12 lbs.	Tins blown and damaged
Luncheon Meat, 16 tins	36 lbs.	Ditto
Steak, 4 tins	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Ditto
Sausage Meat, 8 tins	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Ditto
Corned Beef, 176 tins	278 lbs.	Ditto
Ox tongue, 1 tin	3 lbs.	Ditto
Chopped Ham, 4 tins	8 lbs.	Ditto
Corned Mutton, 2 tins	12 lbs.	Ditto
Minced Beef Loaf, 1 tin	$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Ditto
Beef, topside and silverside	46 lbs.	Abscess

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

During the year one licence to slaughter animals, and two renewal licences were granted by the Local Authority.

Bread

There are 21 bakehouses in the District, none of which are underground, and 28 inspections were made of these premises during the year. Four notices were served requiring limewashing and cleansing which were suitably complied with.

Shell Fish

The harbours and tidal waters around the District remained closed during the first half of the year, and the collection of cockles and winkles from the beds located at Chichester Harbour, Sidlesham Harbour and off Selsey Bill was not resumed to any appreciable extent.

Water Cress

No action has been taken regarding water cress beds in this District.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The County Council is the authority responsible for the administration of the Food Adulteration sections of this Act.

Details of the number of samples and commodities taken in the Rural District during the year are not available for inclusion in this Report.

Other Foods

The following items of foodstuffs were found during the year to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned :—

<i>Description</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Reason for condemnation</i>
Pilchards, 61 tins	54 lbs.	Tins blown and punctured
Baked Beans, 66 tins	82 lbs.	Ditto
Rolled Oats	52 lbs.	Damaged in transit
Ditto	141 lbs.	Contaminated with disinfectant
Evaporated Milk, 53 tins	50 lbs.	Tins blown and damaged
Salmon, 3 tins	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Ditto
Sardines, 1 tin	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Ditto
Peas, 10 tins	18 lbs.	Ditto
Carrots, 1 tin	2 lbs.	Ditto
Preserve, 5 tins	9 lbs.	Ditto
Crawfish, 2 tins	1 lb.	Ditto
Herrings, 7 tins	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Ditto
Butter	35 lbs.	Rancid
Margarine	68 lbs.	Rancid
Bacon	8 lbs.	Maggoty and putrefying
Smoked Cod Fillets	42 lbs.	Putrefaction
Pickled Fish	7 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. jars	Putrefaction
Sultanas, 5 boxes	185 lbs.	Mouldy and wet — bad storage
Eggs	30 doz.	Broken and old
Milk Powder, 59 packets	59 lbs.	Damaged in transit

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Apart from an increased prevalence of measles during the first half of the year, there was no unusual incidence of infectious and other diseases in the District during the year.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox were notified in the District, but contacts of cases which occurred on various troopships from India entered the District. In all five contacts were subjected to surveillance during the year and none developed any signs or symptoms of the disease.

Diphtheria

During the year eight cases of this disease were notified as compared with seven in 1944. Two of the cases were non-civilians, one of whom was also suffering from Scarlet Fever. Both cases made good recoveries, although one developed cervical adenitis which required surgical treatment.

Of the notified civilian cases one was a case of nasal diphtheria, found as a result of swabbing after a previous case in the same household. In another case, a baby of one year and eleven months, the disease was laryngeal in type. Severe cases were a boy of 13 years, who also was found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, and a woman of 33 years who probably was infected by her brother who had recently returned from Germany. The remaining two cases were of moderate severity.

All the cases made satisfactory recoveries.

The distribution of the notified cases is shown in the following table :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Bersted	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	1
Madehurst	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Westbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1*	—	3
Yapton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	8

* Non-civilian

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin is supplied free of cost to General Practitioners for prophylactic and treatment purposes. It can be obtained from the Public Health Offices, East Pallant House, Chichester, during office hours, and from the Chichester City and Bognor Regis Isolation Hospitals at other times.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Fair progress has been made during the year in the immunisation campaign. As in previous years the inoculations were given by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

Publicity campaigns were conducted during the spring by means of display posters, press advertisements, etc.

During the year, 67 children of school age, and 457 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition, a number of children who had been inoculated more than four years ago received "follow-up" injections. At the end of the year it was estimated that 92.93% of the children in the District aged 5—15 years, and 44.7% of the children aged 1—5 years had received a complete course of injections.

In addition to the submission of half-yearly returns to the Ministry of Health showing the number of children who completed a full course of immunisation, the Minister has decided to call for an annual return from each Local Authority, giving information regarding the total number of children resident in the District who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to the end of each calendar year, together with details of diphtheria notifications and deaths in relation to immunisation.

The following is a copy of part one of the return for the year ended 31st December, 1945 :—

I. IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation
at any time up to 31st December, 1945

<i>Age at 31.12.45, i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>Under 1 1945</i>	<i>1 1944</i>	<i>2 1943</i>	<i>3 1942</i>	<i>4 1941</i>	<i>5 to 9 1936 to 1940</i>	<i>10 to 14 1931 to 1935</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Number Immunised	Nil	223	465	425	474	2603	2434	6624
Estimated mid-year population 1945	3550					5420		8970

During the year under review three cases of diphtheria were notified in children under 15 years of age, none of whom had completed a full course of immunisation. As previously mentioned, no deaths were registered as due to diphtheria during the year either in immunised or non-immunised subjects.

Dysentery

Only five cases of dysentery were notified as compared with eight-one in the previous year. All were non-civilians.

Enteric Fever

As in the previous year, no cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers were notified, and no deaths were recorded during the year from these diseases.

Puerperal Fever

One case of this condition was notified as compared with three in 1944. Arrangements were made for the patient's admission to St. Richard's Hospital, where she made a good recovery.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with none in 1944.

Supplies of Insulin

No applications for the supply of insulin free or at reduced cost were received during the year.

Scarlet Fever

During the year fifty-two cases of this disease, including two non-civilians, were notified as compared with fifty-six in 1944. One notification was cancelled.

Of the fifty-two cases, twenty-seven were removed to hospital, twenty-three to the City of Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital, and four to the Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital.

In the majority of cases the disease was mild in character but in two cases it was accompanied by diphtheria and operative treatment for cervical adenitis was required. Two patients had otorrhoea as a complication, whilst acute rheumatism occurred in another.

Out of the twenty-seven cases admitted to hospital, eleven were children from an Orphanage Home in the District. If these eleven patients are disregarded it will be seen that less than one-third of the other notified cases were admitted to hospital, where the average stay was thirty-two days.

The cases were distributed throughout the District, twenty-one parishes being affected, those with the greatest number being Westbourne with fifteen (eleven in the Orphanage referred to above), Westhampnett and Bosham with four each, and Aldingbourne, Donnington and East Wittering each with three cases.

The cases occurred throughout the year, the months with the greatest incidence being March and October with eleven cases each, and May with seven notifications.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in the several parishes during the year :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Aldingbourne	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Barnham	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bersted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bosham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Boxgrove	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Chidham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1†	—	—	—	—	—	1
Climping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Donnington	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eastergate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
East Dean	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Wittering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2*	—	—	3
Oving	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Slindon	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Walberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Westbourne	1	1*	6	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	15
West Dean	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Westhampnett	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
West Itchenor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
West Wittering	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Yapton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS	2	3	11	1	7	5	1	4	4	11	1	2	52

† Notification cancelled.

* Includes one Non-civilian.

Whooping Cough

There was a slight decrease in the incidence of this disease during the year, the number of cases notified being seventy-three as compared with one hundred and ten in 1944.

The cases were scattered throughout the District, some eighteen Parishes being affected. The parishes with the largest incidence were Westbourne with thirty-one cases, Aldingbourne with seven, and Yapton with five cases.

The disease in the majority of cases was mild in character, one case only being admitted to the Hospital. Two deaths were registered as due to the disease.

In addition to the notified cases, 12 cases were reported by the head teachers of the various schools. The incidence of the disease in the various parishes during the different months of the year is shown in the following table.

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aldingbourne	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Birdham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bosham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Boxgrove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Compton	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eartham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Eastergate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Funtington	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mid'n-on-Sea	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Selsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Sidlesham	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stoughton	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Walberton	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Westbourne	19	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	31
West Dean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Westhampnett	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Itchenor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Yapton	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTALS	20	7	20	5	2	3	-	4	1	4	4	3	73

* Non-civilian.

Measles

The commencement of the epidemic which was noted in the late autumn of 1944 increased in severity during the winter and spring months until it spent itself in the early summer. The first indications were seen in November, 1944, when the notifications rose to 31, followed by 42 in December, 1944. The wave continued during January and February, 1945, the peak being reached in March, when 78 notifications were received. There was a gradual falling off during April, May and June, and the normal level was again reached in July.

The epidemic commenced in the eastern parishes and gradually spread westward. The parishes with the highest incidence were Bosham with thirty-seven, Yapton with thirty-five, Westbourne with thirty-one, and Middleton-on-Sea with twenty-six.

During the whole year a total of 306 cases were notified as compared with 168 in the previous year. In addition to the notified cases, thirty-one cases were reported by the head teachers of the various schools.

In most cases the disease was mild in character, but in a few, complications arose, which made hospital treatment desirable or even essential. In all, some thirteen were admitted to the Isolation Hospitals at Chichester and Bognor Regis, two of them being non-civilians. Of the remaining eleven, in five cases suitable nursing facilities were not available, although the disease was not particularly severe, whilst in the remainder serious complications were present necessitating expert nursing attention.

One death was registered as being due to measles during the year, in a child aged three years. The death occurred at the child's home.

The distribution of the disease is shown in the following table.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aldingbourne	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Appledram	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Barnham	6	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	19
Bersted	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	—	12
Birdham	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bosham	4	4	17	7	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	37
Chidham	1	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Compton	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Donnington	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Eastergate	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	14
Ford	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Funtington	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hunston	—	—	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Lavant	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mid'n-on-Sea	4	4	3	4	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	26
N. Mundham	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Oving	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pagham	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Selsey	2	—	—	1	5	8	1	—	—	2	—	—	19
Sidlesham	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Singleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slindon	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stoughton	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tortington	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Walberton	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Westbourne	2	3	13	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	31
Westhampnett	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
West Itchenor	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Thorney	—	—	3†	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
W. Wittering	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Yapton	23	2	2	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
TOTALS	55	39	78	45	35	18	7	2	2	21	4	—	306

* One Non-civilian.

† Includes 2 Non-civilians.

Erysipelas

Four cases of this disease were notified as compared with eleven in 1944. They were all nursed at home where they made good recoveries.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

No cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified during 1944⁵.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

Encephalitis Lethargica

One case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, a non-civilian, was notified during the year. No notifications of encephalitis lethargica were received.

Pneumonia

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal

During the year sixteen cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia, including two non-civilians, were notified as compared with nineteen in the previous year. Two cases of an influenzal pneumonia were notified as compared with none in 1944.

Both non-civilian cases and two of the civilians were admitted to hospital.

Deaths registered during 1945 as due to all forms of pneumonia totalled 18 as compared with twelve in 1944.

Influenza

A total of three deaths, 2 male and 1 female, was recorded during the year as compared with a total of 5 deaths during 1944. Two of the three deaths occurred during January, and the remaining death during the month of February.

At the end of the year, at the request of the Minister of Health, preliminary arrangements were made for the establishment of an emergency nursing and domestic help service. This service was intended to operate if a serious outbreak of the disease occurred. Fortunately, influenza did not assume serious proportions, and it was not necessary to call on any volunteers.

Mumps

A considerable increase in the incidence of this disease occurred during 1945, when forty-one cases were brought to the knowledge of the Department, as compared with only seven during the previous year. Some thirteen cases occurred during the first quarter of the year, the remaining twenty-eight cases all occurring during the second quarter, no case being notified after the month of May. Twenty-eight cases were notified among the children attending Boxgrove Church of England School, whilst a further six cases occurred among the pupils at Funtington Council School during January, and five during February were reported from Westhampnett Church of England School.

Infective Jaundice

No definite outbreaks of Infective Jaundice came to notice during the year, only one case coming to knowledge in a child aged seven years attending Bersted Church of England School.

Malaria

Three cases of malaria were notified as compared with thirty-two in 1944. All were non-civilians, the disease having been contracted abroad.

Chicken Pox

Only 15 cases of this disease were reported by the head teachers of Public Elementary Schools during the year under review, a decrease of nine cases when compared with the previous year. Fourteen of the cases occurred at Bersted Council School, during the last quarter of the year.

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year numbered 71 (35 males and 36 females), an increase of 18 compared with the year 1944. The Cancer Death Rate for the year is 2.06 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 1.59 for the previous year. Corresponding rates for the Administrative County, the Urban and Rural Districts, are 2.47, 2.66 and 2.26 respectively.

The following is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons whose deaths were certified to be due to cancer during the year.

<i>Ages</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
0—45	3	4	7
45—55	8	4	12
55—65	1	9	10
65—75	16	13	29
75 and up	7	6	13
TOTALS	35	36	71

Localisation of the Disease

Buccal Cavity and Pharynx :—									
Tongue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Naso-pharynx ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum :—									
Oesophagus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Intestines other than Duodenum or Rectum :—									
Colon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rectum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Liver and Biliary Passages :—									
Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gall Bladder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory System :—									
Lung ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Female Genital Organs :—									
Uterus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ovaries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Male Genital Organs :—									
Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Urinary Organs :—									
Bladder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All other sites :—									
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other sites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL number of deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

SCABIES

The incidence of this disease proved to be parallel with the year 1944, a total of 103 cases being brought to notice during 1945, a decrease of five cases, when compared with the former year.

The majority of the cases were notified through the medium of the School Medical Service, a small percentage being referred for treatment

by District Nurses and the residue by Medical Practitioners. The cases occurred among thirty-six families resident in sixteen parishes of the District, those with the greatest number of cases being Selsey with thirty-five, East Wittering with fifteen, Westbourne with ten, and Westhampnett with six cases. The incidence of the disease was highest during the first quarter of the year, when fifty-three or more than half the total cases were recorded, whilst only nineteen cases were reported during the last quarter of the year. Reinfections were reported in two families.

Of the total cases brought to the notice of the Department, ninety-three received treatment as out-patients at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, where facilities for the treatment of this condition were available throughout the whole of the year. With the return of normal conditions regular sessions for the out-patient treatment of Scabies have been inaugurated, and it was not necessary as in the previous year to arrange for the specific treatment of any persons in their own homes.

It was not necessary to take any legal action during the year, under the provisions of the Scabies Order, 1941.

The following table is a summary of the one hundred and three cases brought to notice during the year under review :—

<i>Months</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>				<i>Number Treated</i>	
	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>At Home</i>	<i>At St. Richard's Hospital</i>
January	—	4	4	2	—	4
February	2	14	16	4	—	16
March	9	14	23	9	—	23
April	3	10	13	4	8	5
May	1	4	5	1	—	5
June	2	5	7	3	—	7
July	2	6	8	2	—	8
August	1	2	3	1	—	3
September	2	3	5	1	—	5
October	4	10	14	6	2	12
November	1	4	5	3	—	5
December	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	76	103	36*	10	93

*Two families became reinfected and were given a second course of treatment.

Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Chichester Isolation Hospital</i>		<i>Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital</i>	
	<i>Civilian</i>	<i>Non. Civ.</i>	<i>Civilian</i>	<i>Non. Civ.</i>
Scarlet Fever	21	2	4	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—
Measles	8	1	3	1
Diphtheria	2	3	4	—
Suspected Diphtheria	1	2	—	2
Vincent's Angina	—	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	1	—	1
Mumps	—	1	1	5
Suspected Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	1	—
Other Conditions	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	35	11	14	9

TUBERCULOSIS

A total of thirty-five new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the notification register as compared with thirty-nine in 1944. In addition to the new cases, two further cases were restored to the register, following their return to the District, having previously removed to another area. Of the total of thirty-seven cases added to the register, twenty-nine were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (twenty-two male and seven female), whilst the remaining eight notifications were in respect of non-pulmonary types of the disease. Corresponding figures for the previous year were twenty-nine Pulmonary, and ten non-pulmonary cases. Of the twenty-two male pulmonary cases added to the notification register during the year, eight were in respect of personnel discharged from the Armed Forces as being tubercular, whilst two of the seven pulmonary female cases added to the register were similarly discharged when found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

A total of eight deaths (all male) from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was recorded during the year, a decrease of two when compared with 1944. Deaths from non-pulmonary types of this disease numbered five (two male and three female) compared with only one death during 1944. One person died at an Institution outside the District from Tubercular Meningitis, who had not been notified during life.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis, and of deaths from the disease during the year 1945.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients

	<i>Pulmonary Cases</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary Cases</i>			<i>Total Cases (all forms)</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. on Register at 1.1.45	59	36	95	21	25	46	80	61	141
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1945	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1945	20	7	27	3	5	8	23	12	35
	81	43	124	24	30	54	105	73	178
4. Cases removed from Register in 1945	15	7	22	3	4	7	18	11	29
5. No. on Register at 31.12.45	66	36	102	21	26	47	87	62	149

New Cases and Mortality

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1
5 to 10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	1
25 to 35	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
35 to 45	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45 to 55	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
55 to 65	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	7	3	5	8	—	2	3

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

FOOD POISONING

A small outbreak of food poisoning occurred at Bosham in June, six persons being affected.

The foods suspected of causing the trouble were lobster and anchovies.

The persons affected complained of severe abdominal pains with diarrhoea, feverishness and general collapse.

B. Enteritidis (gaertner) were isolated from two of six rectal swabs examined, but the remains of the suspected food were not available for examination.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Early in the spring the co-operation of the Department was sought by technical officers of the Royal Air Force in a field experiment at Thorney Island R.A.F. Station using DDT solution sprayed from an aircraft.

A survey and larvae count was made over the aerodrome, an area of about 4 square miles. Breeding places were marked and specific traps laid.

A further survey and count after the spraying revealed that probably all larvae and adult mosquitos were killed wherever the spray had fallen. The pupae were unaffected. A further survey was made a few weeks later, when large numbers of 1st and 2nd instar larvae were found, indicating that the eggs also were unaffected by the spray.

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE	Total No. of cases Notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	AGE DISTRIBUTION										Over 65		
						Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45		45-65	
	C	NC	C	NC														
Measles	303	3	NC	NC	1 — 2 — 18* }	8	31	33	33	32	128	18	7	14	2	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	50x	2	11	2		—	1	1	4	6	4	25	6	1	1	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	72	1	1	—		2	9	10	8	11	5	26	2	—	2	—	1	—
Diphtheria	6	2	6	3e		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	14	2	2a	2†		3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	5
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	2	—	—	1†		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Dysentery	—	5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malaria	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
TOTALS	454	19	45	10	21	22	44	46	51	41	179	29	9	30	9	7	6	

^z Includes one Cancelled Notification.

^e One case diagnosed after admission to Isolation Hospital.

^a One case admitted to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

[†] Non-civilian Cases admitted to General and Military Hospitals.

* Includes deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.

Section VII:

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

With this, the first post-war annual Report, it is fitting to place on record a few details of the Air Raid Precaution Services (which later became known as the Civil Defence Services), particularly with regard to those services for which the Public Health Department was primarily responsible. The duty of preparing the air raid precautions scheme within the administrative county of West Sussex was placed upon the County Council by the Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937. The County Council delegated their functions to each constituent authority, whilst exercising general co-ordination, and considerable freedom was given in the recruiting and training of personnel, siting of depots, etc. The Clerk of the County Council was appointed County Controller for the Air Raid Precaution Services, with the Clerk of the Rural District Council as Sub-Controller, thus ensuring, as far as possible, co-ordination, not only in the preparation of the original scheme, but throughout the whole course of the period of the emergency. It was pointed out by the Home Office early in January, 1939, air raid precautions in rural districts, in the Local Government sense, would consist in the main of enrolling and training the allotted number of wardens, providing the allotted number of first aid parties, rescue parties and decontamination squads. The principle of the establishment of First Aid Posts and First Aid Points was also acknowledged. The contemplated and suggested provision in the rural district of air raid precaution services was considered by many to be sparse in the extreme, but were deemed sufficient, having regard to the degree of danger to be anticipated, and emphasis was laid on the facilities, equipment, etc., that would be available in an emergency from neighbouring large centres of population.

In common with other Local Authorities, a great deal of preliminary work was undertaken as early as the year 1937. Early in 1938, the two Sanitary Inspectors attended a course of instruction in air raid precaution measures at one of the training schools, inaugurated by the Home Office, at Falfield, and were subsequently appointed Air Raid Precaution Officers for their respective areas. The Inspectors devoted a very large proportion of their normal leisure hours to the work of parochial public lectures, recruitment and training of personnel, and they must be credited with achieving a great measure of preparedness on well defined lines, when the outbreak of hostilities was declared in September, 1939.

The position of the Air Raid Precaution Services was generally reviewed early during the year 1940, and having regard to the fact air raid precautions had become a statutory obligation, it was decided that Messrs. Taylor and Lewis could no longer be expected to shoulder complete responsibility for the large amount of work involved, in addition to their wholetime duties as Sanitary Inspectors. It was agreed in May, 1940, that Mr. W. H. Brett, Air Raid Precautions Officer for the City of Chichester, should take over the duties previously undertaken by Messrs. Taylor and Lewis, thus becoming joint Air Raid Precautions Officer for the City and Rural District. This appointment relieved Messrs. Taylor and Lewis of a very considerable amount of work and responsibility and the joint appointment was effective throughout the remaining period of the war. Following this reorganisation, Mr. Taylor was appointed First Aid Commandant, and Mr. Lewis became Chief Air Raid Warden, such arrangements remaining in force until the cessation of hostilities. A further step in October, 1941, resulted in the appointment, with the approval of the Ministry of Home Security, of a

wholetime Casualty Services Staff Officer, who was responsible for the training in First Aid of all Civil Defence Personnel, the administration generally of the Casualty Service organisation, including the issue of all equipment. From October, 1941, no administrative change in the organisation occurred throughout the period of the emergency.

So far as the Casualty Services were concerned, the original Air Raid Precautions scheme, submitted in November, 1936, included the provision of seven First Aid Posts, twenty First Aid Parties, and forty-two Ambulances. Early in 1938 the publication by the Home Office of a memorandum dealing with "Personal Requirements for Air Raid General Precautions, etc." resulted in considerable amendment to the original scheme to comply with the requirements of the memorandum. This amended scheme was as follows:

No. of First Aid Parties.....	8	No. of Personnel	32
" " Ambulances	16	" " "	48
" " Sitting Case Cars.....	16	" " "	16
" " First Aid Posts.....	7	" " "	490

In December, 1938, the medical services of the Air Raid General Precautions schemes were transferred from the Home Office to the Ministry of Health. A further revision of the Casualty Services was effected in January, 1939, when the strengths of the service were fixed by the Lord Privy Seal, who stated, in determining the personnel requirements, that due consideration had been given to the geographical position of the County as a whole, and to the degree of war risk. The number of personnel fixed for the services were as follows:

First Aid Parties.....	30 with 50% reserve
Ambulances Drivers ...	14 with 25% reserve
Casualty Car Drivers ...	8 with 25% reserve
First Aid Posts.....	57 with 25% reserve

The First Aid Posts were subsequently deleted, it being the decision of the Ministry of Health that there was no justification for their establishment in the rural district, and the likely requirements of the District could well be met by two mobile First Aid Units, under the control of the scheme-making authority, one being stationed at Chichester and the other at Bognor Regis.

In February, 1939, the Ministry of Health approved the establishment of twenty-three First Aid Points, each having a personnel of three first aiders. Representations were made through the scheme-making authority for the approval of more adequate provision, both by way of personnel and equipment, but the only proposal accepted, was the establishment of twelve additional First Aid Points, making a total for the District of thirty-five.

The authorised establishments of the Casualty Service were finally approved, and details of the same are appended below:

No. of First Aid Parties	6
No. of Sitting Case Cars	8
No. of Ambulances	7 (including 2 wholetime)
No. of First Aid Points	35

The First Aid Parties were established in the following areas:

The Village Hall, Aldingbourne ...	2 Parties
The Village Hall, Chidham ...	2 Parties
The Homestead, Selsey	1 Party
Whiteposts Garage, East Wittering	1 Party

For some time a further two First Aid Parties were located at Birdham and Westbourne, as distinct units, but these were ultimately abandoned and absorbed in the existing parties, operating from the Chidham Village Hall, and from Whiteposts Garage, East Wittering.

The eight Sitting Case Cars were sited as follows and operated from the First Aid Party Depots :

Aldingbourne	...	...	...	...	3 Cars
Chidham	...	...	...	...	1 Car
Birdham	...	...	...	...	1 Car
Selsey	...	...	...	...	1 Car
Bosham	...	...	...	...	1 Car
Westbourne	...	...	...	...	1 Car

The Ambulances were similarly stationed as the Sitting Case Cars, as follows :

Aldingbourne Village Hall	...	1	wholetime vehicle
Chidham Village Hall	...	2	part-time vehicles
Birdham	...	1	part-time vehicle
Selsey	...	1	wholetime vehicle
Bosham	...	1	part-time vehicle
Westbourne	...	1	part-time vehicle

First Aid Points

The First Aid Points substituted for the originally planned First Aid Posts were well distributed throughout the district, being in the main situate at private houses, where small quantities of First Aid equipment were kept and where slightly injured persons could be treated, and either given temporary rest and shelter or sent to their own homes. Until June, 1941, only three first aiders were permitted to be enrolled at each First Aid Point, but the Ministry of Health subsequently resolved that additional personnel could be enrolled in excess of three. The greatest number of personnel enrolled, at any one time, for service at First Aid Points was one hundred and eighty, with an average number from 1942 until the cessation of hostilities of one hundred and sixty.

Forty First Aid Points were established throughout the District during the war, with a maximum number of thirty-five Points in existence at any one time. The following is a list of the parishes in which the forty Points were established, the actual location of each Point being omitted owing to the numerous changes which took place in a number of parishes :

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Points</i>
Aldingbourne	1
Bersted	1
Barnham	1
Birdham	1
Bosham	2
Boxgrove	1
Compton	1
Chidham	1
Climping	1
Donnington	1
Eartham	1
Eastergate	1
East Dean	1
East Wittering	1
Funtington	1
Lavant	1

	<i>Parishes</i>	<i>No. of Points</i>
Oving	1
Pagham	1
Middleton-on-Sea	4
North Mundham	1
Selsey	3
Sidlesham	1
Singleton	1
Slindon	1
Stoughton	2
Walberton	1
Westbourne	4
West Dean	1
West Wittering	1
Yapton	1
		<hr/>
TOTAL	40
		<hr/>

In view of altered circumstances throughout the District, due to the formation of triumvirates and arrangements made for the retention of casualties under invasion conditions, together with increased assistance expected by the Home Guard in the treatment of casualties, approval was given in November, 1942, to the establishment of the First Aid Points at Donnington and Compton, whilst one Point located at Foxbury House, Westbourne, was transferred to Walderton and one of the Middleton-on-Sea Points sited at Sait's Dairy was transferred to Climping. The Point at Earham was closed during 1941 owing to the lack of trained personnel, and that at Climping was also closed in 1941, being re-established again during 1944.

The Ministry of Health, during June, 1941, reviewed generally the organisation of the First Aid Point service, and recognised there were certain areas where some strengthening of the service might be needed in the light of air raid experience and changed conditions, consequent on the dispersal of industry and of the civilian population since the outbreak of war. The scheme-making authority was requested to consider whether any existing Points should be up-graded in certain particulars, and approval was subsequently given for the Points at Sait's Dairy, Middleton-on-Sea, The Old Rectory, Selsey, and at Foxbury House, Westbourne, to be up-graded. Up-grading in the main consisted of the issue of a considerable amount of additional equipment, including drugs, dressings, splints, surgical instruments, utensils, etc. A doctor was appointed to each up-graded Point by the Local War Medical Committee, and authority was given to incur expenditure on the heating, lighting and cleaning of the premises at which the up-graded Points were situate, together with the payment of a rental for the premises used, where this was required. Provided that a doctor was available, the functions of an Up-graded Point corresponded to those of a First Aid Post.

First Aid Parties

It has previously been noted that the approved establishment of this service was six Parties located at various Depots throughout the District. Each party consisted of four men, all trained in First Aid, having obtained the certificate of one of the recognised bodies, *viz.* the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society, together with a car driver. The cars operating from the Aldingbourne and Chidham Village Halls were wholetime vehicles, whilst the remainder were privately owned

part-time cars. The Depots throughout the District were fully manned each night, all six parties being available on call, and personnel undertook duty on a rota system averaging one night in every three. The maximum number of personnel enrolled at any one time in the First Aid Party Service numbered eighty-eight.

It was decided by the Ministry of Home Security in January, 1943, that the First Aid Party Service should be amalgamated with the Rescue Party Service. The amalgamation was decided upon principally for two reasons, one being that such a step would release a number of whole-time and part-time personnel to industry, thus making the best use of all available personnel, and secondly, that the training of both services had by the date mentioned become almost universal, *i.e.* Rescue Party Service personnel had been trained in First Aid, and the First Aid Parties had received considerable training in rescue work.

The actual amalgamation took place on the 1st July, 1943, when some forty-seven First Aid Party personnel were transferred to the new Rescue Service. The redundant female personnel were transferred to the Ambulance Service.

The new Rescue Service was continued on the same operational lines as for the old service, being a joint service with the City of Chichester. Each Party consisted of seven men as against ten in a former Rescue Party, the allocation of the Parties being five for the Rural District and six for the City of Chichester. The Rural District Parties were allocated as follows :—

Westhampnett Depot	... ..	1 Party
Aldingbourne Village Hall Depot		1 Party
Chidham Village Hall Depot	... ..	1 Party
Selsey Depot...	... ..	1 Party
East Wittering (Whiteposts Garage)	... ..	1 Party

Ambulance Service

From the ambitious proposals contained in the original scheme providing for the provision of forty-two ambulance vehicles, the number finally approved was seven vehicles, of which two were whole-time, in the sense they were purchased by the District Council, the remaining five ambulances being private vehicles converted into two and four-berth ambulances and loaned to the Council for use as such during the period of hostilities. The wholetime vehicles were stationed at the Aldingbourne Village Hall Depot and the Selsey Depot. The personnel required to man each ambulance consisted of two, a driver and attendant, the majority of whom were females.

The eight Sitting Case Cars attached to the Ambulance Service were all privately owned, operated for the most part by their owners, and were primarily intended for the transport of cases of minor injury to a First Aid Post or Point or to their own homes. In actual fact, very little use was made of Sitting Case Cars, although their availability was useful in the transport of personnel to the various Depots either for duty or training and other incidental journeys, found to be necessary in a rural district. A total of seventy-five persons were enrolled for duty in the Ambulance Service.

Report and Control Centre

For report and control purposes a joint Centre between the City of Chichester and Rural District was established and operated throughout the whole period of the war, which arrangement proved to be in every way satisfactory. For a considerable period of the emergency the staff of the Centre, recruited from the staffs of the two authorities, consisted during the hours of 6 p.m. to 9 a.m. of an Action Officer and an Assistant, with six female telephonists. The staffing during the later part of the war was revised, following experience, when persons were appointed for duty having charge of the Rescue and Casualty Services, each officer being responsible for the direction of the services when required to attend an incident.

During the hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. the Centre was under the control of the Air Raid Precautions Officer, Mr. W. H. Brett. As part of the training of personnel, members of the First Aid Point, First Aid Party and Ambulance Services were conducted over the Report and Control Centre, and the functions of the Centre explained in detail.

Emergency Mortuary Service

The question of the provision of suitable and sufficient Emergency Mortuaries throughout the District was not easy to resolve, but having regard to the fact adequate provision was made for emergency accommodation at both Chichester and Bognor Regis and to the arrangements made for the reception of bodies from the rural district into the mortuaries of these neighbouring authorities, it was decided one mortuary building should prove sufficient to meet the needs of the rural district. This Emergency Mortuary was established during August, 1940, in a portion of Cut Mill Garage, Chidham, which was requisitioned for the purpose, and was adapted and equipped in accordance with the directions given by the Ministry of Health. A Mortuary Superintendent was appointed at the time of the opening of the building, but following his resignation it was not possible to find a suitable substitute, and the duties of Superintendent were assumed by the Casualty Services Staff Officer. The Emergency Mortuary was of sufficient size to provide for the accommodation of one hundred bodies. From the date of its opening in 1940, a total of nineteen bodies were received into this mortuary, as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civilians	2	2	4
Service Personnel.....	2	—	2
Enemy Airmen.....	13	—	13
TOTALS	17	2	19

The greatest number of bodies received into the mortuary on any one day was four. The burial of enemy airmen was normally undertaken by the Royal Air Force, but in the event of the nearest Royal Air Force Station to the place of death or finding of the body being unable to arrange for burial it became the duty of the Local Authority to inter the body. During the Battle of Britain the local Royal Air Force Stations, for reasons that are obvious, could not undertake the burial of enemy airmen, and during the period August, 1940, until July, 1941, the bodies of five members of the Luftwaffe were interred by the Local Authority.

Anti-Gas Precautions and Gas Cleansing Facilities

All personnel enrolled for service in the Casualty Services organisation received a course of training in Anti-Gas measures and a number of

large-scale exercises revealed that most personnel had attained a high degree of proficiency. The chief problem in a large Rural District was the provision of suitable centres for Gas Cleansing facilities, but it remained the policy of the Ministry of Home Security to stress the need for educating, as far as possible, the general public in anti-gas precautions, and much work was carried out to achieve this object by way of public lectures, display of posters, distribution of simple literature, and advice in the purchase by the public of bleach ointment which, together with a suitable anti-gas ointment, was made available to all chemists during the year 1941. All householders with washing facilities, *i.e.* a bathroom, wash-house, etc., were asked to co-operate, and to display a suitable card showing that their facilities were available to members of the public who might become contaminated and unable to expediently reach their own homes or cleansing centre. A scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Home Security through the British Pharmaceutical Association provided for the supply to all chemists in the District by the Local Authority of suitable containers in which to prepare and make bleach cream available to the general public. During 1942, the Ministry of Health agreed to an application for the establishment of a Public Gas Cleansing Centre at Selsey, having regard to the geographical and isolated nature of the district. The Centre was sited at the Selsey Council Infants' School, being fully equipped with three showers for each sex. Personnel for the male section was fairly adequate, but was for some time inadequate for the female section; the difficulty was in the main overcome following the amalgamation of the First Aid and Rescue Parties, when redundant personnel were directed for service at the Cleansing Centre.

The following table shows the specific arrangements made for the treatment of persons contaminated by poison gas, etc. :

<i>Type of Casuality, Clothing and Effects, etc.</i>	<i>Centre of Disposal or Treatment</i>
All persons, including Civil Defence personnel, seriously injured and contaminated or seriously injured as a result of contamination.	St. Richard's Hospital, CHICHESTER.
All persons, including Civil Defence personnel, slightly injured and contaminated or slightly injured as a result of contamination.	<i>Nearest First Aid Post:</i> (1) Isolation Hospital, CHICHESTER. (2) Westloats Lane School, Bognor Regis. (3) Town Hall, ARUNDEL. (4) Baptist Church Schoolroom, North Street, EMSWORTH. (5) Public Gas Cleansing Centre, Infants' School SELSEY.
Members of the general public contaminated, but uninjured.	Nearest house with washing facilities or to nearest First Aid Post.
Civil Defence personnel contaminated in the course of duty, but otherwise uninjured.	Decontamination Centre, WESTHAMPNETT Depot.
Contaminated protective clothing belonging to Civil Defence or Service personnel.	Central Laundry, Broyle Road, CHICHESTER.
Contaminated civilian clothing, Civil Defence, Home Guard and Service uniforms.	Chichester Steam Laundry, Bognor Road, CHICHESTER. City Electric Laundry, The Hornet, CHICHESTER.
Contaminated Vehicles.	The Cattle Market, CHICHESTER.
Contaminated Foodstuffs.	The Cattle Market, CHICHESTER, or suitable premises earmarked for the purpose.

Treatment of Foodstuffs Contaminated by Gas

Following the instructions of the Ministry of Food, arrangements were made for the formation and training of a Food Treatment Squad, whose duties were primarily connected with the salvaging for human consumption or other purposes all food which might become exposed to the action of poison gas, and to ensure the destruction of contaminated food which might be rendered unsuitable for any subsequent use. Mr. S. T. Taylor was appointed Food Decontamination Officer, having received a course of specialist instruction in the work, and the personnel required in the Treatment Squad was fixed at eight. For reason of economy, expediency and mutual assistance, joint arrangements were made in concert with the City of Chichester which provided for the cleansing and treatment of contaminated foodstuffs at a Depot in the City, with suitable vehicles earmarked for purposes of transport. It was not found possible to enrol sufficient personnel to form a Treatment Squad, though four persons connected with the retail food trade volunteered for service and received the prescribed course of training. To make up for the deficiency in personnel, four wholtime wardens were given a short course of instruction in food decontamination.

Emergency Water Supplies

With the threat of invasion of this country by the enemy, the Ministry of Health issued early in the year 1942 a scheme which aimed at ensuring a restricted supply of domestic water in rural areas in the event of the failure of the normal sources of supply. The normal water Undertakers were, of course, responsible for maintaining, for as long as possible, a normal or restricted supply, but the co-operation of the Local Authority and that of the general public was desired in the promotion of emergency schemes. Conferences with the Engineers' to the several water Undertakers were held, and the areas supplied by them were surveyed with the result that sources of emergency water supplies for each parish were located and defined. Where necessary, certain works at the site of each emergency supply were carried out by way of the provision of storage tanks, semi-rotary pumps, the cleansing of wells, the repair of existing pumps, etc., and the sampling of all supplies before being approved as suitable sources. Members of triumvirates were acquainted with the proposals as affecting their areas, and were made, together with a number of voluntary helpers, responsible for the issue of water to the general public at stated times, and also instructed in simple methods for the effective chlorination of the supplies under their control.

Enemy Action

Even before the collapse of France and subsequent occupation of that country by the Germans, the geographical position of the district, coupled with the close proximity of the target areas of Portsmouth and Southampton, together with the location of several important Royal Air Force Stations, and other Service establishments in the Rural District, were factors which led to the assumption attacks by the German Air Force were inevitable. As is now common knowledge, the enemy did not launch any large-scale air attack against this country until after the fall of Dunkirk, and the first Alert was given in this District on 25th June, 1940, which heralded the Battle of Britain so far as the South Coast was concerned. The first bombing took place early in July and continued on a fairly intensive scale both by day and night for some weeks, during which period heavy attacks by day were made upon all the Royal Air Force Stations in the District. The first fatal casualties occurred on the 16th August following the bombing of Tangmere Aerodrome, followed by

further fatal casualties at the Royal Naval Air Station, Ford, on the 18th August. These two incidents were the heaviest experienced throughout the war, both as regards civilian and service casualties and damage to property. During this period the toll of enemy aircraft destroyed steadily mounted, and more than twenty enemy planes crashed in the District, with many more being destroyed over the Channel, resulting in the recovery from the sea and washed up upon the foreshores of a number of enemy airmen. The Casualty Services, more particularly the First Aid Parties and Ambulance Crews, were continually summoned to attend incidents, and in common with the other services dealt effectively and very creditably with the many and varied tasks encountered. It is interesting to record that despite the numerous incidents which occurred, at no time was it evident the services provided, including reserves, were insufficient in any respect. With the conclusion of the Battle of Britain air attacks were, for the most part, confined to the hours of darkness, and many sporadic instances of bombing were experienced for the most part without serious injury to the civilian population. Two incidents involving fatal casualties are recorded, the first during the night of the 19th August, 1940, when a high explosive bomb fell upon Broadreeds Holiday Camp, Selsey, killing a child aged thirteen years and two adult females. The Camp at that time was occupied by a large number of physically defective children evacuated from the London area. The second incident occurred during the early evening of the 17th November, 1940, following the dropping of two high explosive bombs close to a row of old cottages in the hamlet of East Ashling, causing their collapse and the immediate death of four adult persons and the death of a fifth adult person soon after admission to hospital. This incident was attended by the Casualty Services operating from the Chidham Village Hall Depot, with a Rescue Party from the Westhampnett Depot, the bodies of the dead persons being removed to the Chidham Mortuary, and injured persons to the Royal West Sussex Hospital. Despite the fact that aerial bombardment continued throughout the greater part of the war it is remarkable to record no fatal casualty occurred in the District attributable to enemy air attacks after the 13th March, 1941.

Before concluding these notes with a summary of enemy action, two incidents in which the Casualty Services rendered invaluable assistance are worthy of mention here. During the early hours of the morning of the 14th February, 1941, a report was received by the services on duty at the Chidham Village Hall Depot that an aeroplane had crashed in the direction of the foreshore at Chidham. A First Aid Party immediately proceeded to the area and began what proved to be a long and arduous task in an effort to locate the crashed aircraft. Darkness made the search more difficult and members of the Party searched in a small boat the adjourning tidal waters for some time without success; the fast receding tide called a halt to this means of search and, in fact, it was only by improvising duckboards were the First Aiders able to reach the shore over the mudflats. With the first light the plane was located, a British Blenheim bomber lying wrecked about one hundred yards from the Chidham shore. Three members of the crew were found to be badly injured and trapped in the aircraft, which carried unexploded bombs, and petrol was covering the machine.

In concert with Royal Air Force personnel, the trapped members of the crew were extricated, given such first aid as was required, carried by stretcher over rough ground to an ambulance, and conveyed to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

A second incident involving considerable hazard occurred at Selsey on the 20th December, 1940, when a number of soldiers inadvertently crossed a minefield laid upon the foreshore, resulting in the detonation of a number of mines, causing the death of several men, with others receiving severe multiple injuries. The Selsey Casualty Services rendered every possible assistance under most dangerous conditions and assisted the transport of the victims to the Chichester Mortuary and the injured men to the Chichester hospitals.

The following is a summary of enemy action experienced in the Rural District throughout the period of hostilities :

No. of Alerts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1294
No. of Incidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
No. of H.E. bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	1133
No. of Oil Bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Incendiary Bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	2900 (approx.)
No. of Phosphorus Incendiary Bombs	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of Flying Bombs	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of Crashed Enemy Aircraft	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of Machine gun and Cannon fire Incidents...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Parachute Mines dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of other missiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 (Anti - personnel bombs)

Summary of Civilian Air Raid Casualties

<i>Killed</i>				<i>Injured and Detailed in Hospital</i>				<i>Injuries Other Cases</i>
<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	
20	6	3	29*	23	8	2	33	60

* Includes two deaths (1 man and 1 child) not due to enemy action but certified to be due to War Operations.

The following statement gives brief details of the major incidents which resulted in the death of civilians and the retention of seriously injured persons in hospital :—

<i>Date of Incident</i>	<i>Brief Details</i>	<i>Fatal Casualties</i>	<i>Seriously Injured</i>
16th August, 1940	Daylight raid upon Tangmere Aerodrome.	3	2
18th August, 1940	Daylight raid upon Ford Aerodrome.	8	4
19th August, 1940	H.E. bomb at night upon Broadreeds Holiday Camp, Selsey.	3	—
17th November, 1940	Two H.E. bombs adjacent to Blacksmiths Cottages, East Ashling.	5	2
4th November, 1940	Daylight raid upon Ford Aerodrome.	4	1
17th January, 1941	H.E. bomb at night upon bungalows in Elmer Road, Middleton-on-Sea.	2	—
12th March, 1941	Night raid upon Tangmere Aerodrome	2	1
30th January, 1944	Crashed aircraft at Bilsham, Yapton.	2	—
TOTALS		29	10

Many other sporadic incidents occurred which fortunately did not result in the death or serious injury to civilian persons, and a few are recorded. During the night of the 11th April, 1941, two parachute mines fell close to houses in Church Lane, Eastergate, causing severe damage to inhabited property and agricultural premises. Only a few persons received minor injury mainly from flying glass and other debris. Parachute mines which fell during the night of the 17th April, 1941, at Beach Road, Selsey, caused extensive damage over a wide area to shops and dwelling houses. Eight persons received minor injuries which were suitably treated at the First Aid Points. Two further mines which fell at Hunston during the evening of the 27th April, 1941, also caused major damage to houses and the slight injury of some five persons.

Selsey experienced a further incident during the night of the 3rd September, 1942, when two 500 kilo H.E. bombs caused damage mainly of a minor character to between 250 and 300 houses. A total of 24 casualties resulted from this incident, only four being civilians.

The dropping of H.E. bombs at Bosham during the hours of darkness on the 16th May, 1944, caused considerable damage to dwelling houses and the demolition of one cottage. Some 16 persons received superficial injuries and received first aid treatment from local personnel before being sent to their own homes.

Of the 14 flying bombs which fell in the District, only two caused slight injury to civilian persons, *viz.* at Preston Farm, Binderton, Langford Farm, Lavant; both incidents resulted in damage to dwelling houses and the temporary rehousing of a number of the inmates.

Summary of Property damaged by enemy action

1. No. of houses totally destroyed	8
2. No. of houses so badly damaged that demolition is necessary	28
3. No. of houses seriously damaged but capable of repair ...	270
4. No. of houses slightly damaged	1309
5. No. of houses which sustained damage to glass only ...	876
6. No. of houses damaged by military operations	58
7. Other buildings damaged (shops, farm buildings, garages, etc.)	740
TOTAL	3289

Of the total of 2,491 houses damaged by enemy action, 548 were damaged on more than one occasion, and a further 99 were damaged on three or more occasions.

Reviewing the whole period of the war, having regard to the number of incidents and number of missiles falling upon the District, it is gratifying to be able to record that so few persons lost their lives, and the number of persons injured was also fortunately very small. On the other hand, the damage from enemy action sustained to domestic property was very high when it is realised some 2,500 properties received damage either of a major or minor nature, out of a total of approximately 12,000 houses in the District.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME

Although the operation of the wartime Evacuation Scheme was not a responsibility of the Public Health Department, an account of the war years would not be complete without reference to the Public Health aspects of the problems involved.

The Clerk of the Council was the Chief Billeting Officer and on him and the voluntary Parochial Billeting Officers fell the heavy task, at the outbreak of war, of finding accommodation for unaccompanied children, mothers and children, expectant mothers, blind, aged and infirm persons.

At the 31st October, 1939, a total of 5,555 persons were officially billeted in the District, made up as follows :

Unaccompanied children, leaders and helpers	...	...	2726
Mothers and children	...	...	1416
Expectant Mothers	...	...	190
Blind Persons	...	...	93
Cripples	...	...	1
Special parties (billeted in requisitioned Holiday Camps)	...	...	1129
TOTAL	...	...	5555

Within a few hours of their arrival complaints were received that some of the children were suffering from contagious diseases such as scabies and impetigo and that many were bed wetters.

As part of the evacuation plan arrangements had been made for the establishment of small sick bays in private households at which it was proposed children suffering from minor ailments should be nursed. The plan did not work successfully, for whilst householders were quite willing to nurse children from non-contagious complaints, they were, on the whole, not willing to accommodate children suffering from such diseases as scabies and impetigo.

It was, therefore, felt that special accommodation should be provided for such cases, and the Council established at Itchenor Park House an Auxiliary Hospital of twenty-six beds. This establishment proved of invaluable assistance in dealing with a difficult situation, and during its existence from October, 1939, to March, 1942, 388 patients received treatment there.

To cope with problems of bed wetters and other so-called difficult children, the Council set up at "Trees," Selsey, a hostel which provided accommodation for 25 children. This hostel continued until October, 1940, by which time the number of evacuees in the District had fallen to such an extent as not to justify the continuance of the hostel.

As the expected aerial bombardment of London did not mature immediately on the outbreak of war, considerable numbers of evacuees, especially mothers and children, returned to London after only a few weeks stay in the District. By the end of 1939 only 2,689 of the original 5,555 remained. With the fall of France in the summer of 1940, the District became transferred from a safety area to a front line battleground. No official evacuation was arranged, but a ban was placed on incoming visitors and intending residents. Attacks on the target area of Portsmouth produced more evacuees, both official and private, and many of these remained in the District for the duration of the war, some becoming permanent residents.

This new inflow of bombed-out families created a housing problem which was solved partly by billeting in private houses, but more frequently by the requisitioning of empty houses. The housing shortage was made much more acute by the requisitioning by the Service Authorities of large numbers of houses, large and small, for Service needs, and by damage caused by enemy air attack. In spite of the overcrowding caused and the transfer of persons used to urban facilities to sanitation of a rural area, apart from the occurrence of a moderate number of cases of scabies (a disease practically unknown in the District), no serious outbreak of disease occurred.

Apart from the individual and school parties, a number of institutions such as convalescent homes and orphanages moved into the District from the more vulnerable parts of Kent and East Sussex.

During 1942 and 1943, as the attacks on London and other target areas gradually lessened, there was a slow, but steady, drift back of evacuees from the District, but in 1944 with the commencement of the flying-bomb and rocket attacks, the tide turned again, until the Low Countries were cleared of the enemy in the autumn.

The pace of their return then gradually quickened and the remainder of the unaccompanied children, who had accommodation to which to return, left the District following the cessation of hostilities in Europe. At the end of the year 1945 only 145 persons remained billeted in the District under the Government Evacuation Scheme, made up as follows :

Unaccompanied children.....	21
Mothers	25
Accompanied children.....	88
Other adults.....	9
Helpers	2
 TOTAL	 145

The presence of the increased population, together with the large number of Service personnel stationed in the District, at first caused severe strain on the local resources such as hospital accommodation, schools, etc., but gradually the evacuees became more or less absorbed in the local community, sharing the public and voluntary facilities available.

So far as this District was concerned, it is true to say that the evacuation scheme was remarkable for the little disturbance it caused in relation to the general health of the area.

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Shops Act	..	21—22			
			W		
			Watercress	..	35
			Water Supplies	17—19	
			Whooping Cough	..	40

